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The Week in Focus

Austro-German Drama Holds World's Stage

The fuse leading to the dynamite of Austro-German relations sputters through a week of intense diplomatic and political activities and finally reaches the point of detonation as the week closes. In retrospect the news of the week seems braided into a train of explosives calling for quick shifts and hurried measures potent with surprises.

The Earl of Perth arriving in Rome for Anglo-Italian negotiations, the conversations in London between Reich Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and high British officials, the current reorganization of the French Government, the shifting fortunes in the Spanish and Chinese war zones, the blood purge trials in Russia, the interplay of purposes in Austro-German relations, contribute to a week of dramatic journalism to which the calling off of Austria's plebiscite under German ultimatum furnishes an adequate climax.

Thus the Eastern Hemisphere gives the Western cause for gratitude, for compared with the tussle of ideologies in Europe and Asia, the problems of the Americas fade into mere commonplaces.

* * *

The Austro-German Crisis

The week opened with Interior Minister Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Austrian National Socialist defender, attempting to calm the exuberance of National Socialists in upper Austria by advising them to work with Chancellor Schuschnigg toward a peaceful understanding between the Austro-German "brothers and sisters," and with the Chancellor striving to preserve the Fatherland Front and Austrian independence.

To further this purpose the Chancellor goes to the Tyrol and preaches Austrian independence at Innsbruck, in the province most affected by Italian and German influences. He announces a plebiscite for March 13, hoping thereby to determine the strength behind his regime and to counteract increasing German influence which began with the Hitler-Schuschnigg conversations at Berchtesgaden, Feb. 12.

The referendum was to ask Austrians for a general endorsement of the Government's program, but the nature of the plebiscite is interpreted in Germany as an "impudent" attempt at an anti-National Socialist coup d'etat, since worded as they are the ballots would void a large percentage of National Socialist votes. The nation seethes with political cross purposes. The German press is loudly denunciatory and troops are massed on the Austrian border. Then comes Friday the 11th, destined perhaps to be a momentous day in Austria's history. The German troops cross the border at Passau while Austrian troops are ordered to fall back.

Chancellor Schuschnigg grimly steps before the microphone, announces to his people that Germany had presented an ultimatum demanding government reorganization. "Austria," says he, "yields to Germany's demand, to prevent the spilling of German blood." "And now," he says in conclusion, "I say good-by with the wish that God protect Austria." The words are widely interpreted as his resignation.

Dr. Seyss-Inquart later takes the microphone. His plea is that there be no resistance to German troops pouring into Austria. He asks that Austrian National Socialists maintain strict discipline. Is it the new Chancellor speaking? asks Austria. The answer, not long delayed, is "Yes." Government reorganization goes on as the answer still hangs in the air.

The postponement of the plebiscite, and conceivably its abandonment, does not definitely mean complete victory for the Reich in its efforts to control Austria. Much depends upon the action to be taken by nations outside Austro-German frontiers. Indications are that there will be a closing of ranks which will act as a restraining influence on Germany. But the present conclusion is that, aided by Reichsführer Hitler, National Socialists have won a bloodless revolution.

* * *

Anglo-Italian Relations

With Prime Minister Chamberlain's warning that if vital peace talks this week with Italy and Germany failed Britain would speed up its rearmament program ringing in his ears, the Earl of Perth British Ambassador, prepares for his talks in Rome on a four-power agreement, concurrent with the Von Ribbentrop conversations in London. Postponing discussions until Polish Foreign Minister, Joseph Beck, concludes his, the British Ambassador finds Italian sentiment softening toward Britain. Perhaps the arms program, the review of the British Grand Fleet, may be influencing Italian thought, or perhaps German ambitions in central Europe has aroused some concern which British friendship may allay. Anyway, the amenities on Tuesday evening, when Lord Perth and Count Galeazzo Ciano meet to fix the basis of the talks, seemed propitious.

Said Count Ciano: The Italian Government continues to desire the

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In the Boston Section:

Pay your auto taxes or lose registration is object of bill.

Speculation rife as Albanian Princesses visit Boston.

Gilmore's great band of 2,000 pieces, canons and bells recalled.

Review of the week's news in Boston and Massachusetts.

And News From All New England In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Ortiz Tells Argentina He Supports Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Although Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz assumed the Presidency of the Argentine Republic on a day memorable for European news—Herr Hitler broadcast a speech, and Mr. Eden resigned—he spoke some inaugural words which echoed far from their point of origin. His faith in democracy, fervently affirmed, was the crux of the speed, which was enthusiastically received by neighbors and especially by the Roosevelt Administration in Washington.

The Ortiz eulogy of the system of government which is still a fairly general rule in the Americas was not mere lip praise. There were reservations regarding demagogy, a reference to the "crisis of political parties," and an appeal for more discipline and organization in the parties, which he considered, should be a guarantee of responsibility and moral authority.

The Ortiz declaration of faith ran on similar lines to that of the former President Justo, except that it was more outspoken. The new President is considered more of a liberal than his predecessor. Here are the fundamental principles which will govern his official acts, expounded to Congress "free of all forms of political passion":

"In taking the oath of respect and obedience towards the Constitution and laws, I feel it my duty to be most sincere in expressing my conviction and intentions. Men called to high destinies must have a clear course of action before them and the election platform ideal must be frank to save the people from surprises and deceptions. Then it is necessary for the President to fulfill these election promises. As a candidate I stood for Democracy. This implies a solemn promise to respect the rights and liberties of all citizens granted them by the Constitution. I confirm this, but I do not intend to confuse democracy with demagogy.

"I also stated that politics should not represent the actions of mere professional politicians, who direct their parties to serve their own ends. In return for the guarantees they demand of the Government, they, as party leaders, must offer counter-guarantees as to their moral respon-

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What Happens to Raindrop? Flood Area Study May Tell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—What happens to a raindrop? How much of it runs into streams? How much is absorbed by vegetation? How much evaporates? How much soil does it wash away?

In about 24 counties in the Muskingum Valley in Ohio more than 500 men and women are seeking answers to the above questions. If they can learn what happens to one raindrop, they will know what happens to trillions and trillions of others. From the information it is hoped a way will be found to stop soil erosion and floods.

In January, 1937, floods drove about 800,000 persons from their homes and did damage estimated at around $400,000,000. This started the program, now a WPA project, with Leonard B. Corwin, manager of the United States Conservation Service, in charge.

In many places stream-gauging stations have been built. At regular intervals men in a cable car swinging over a stream visit these, take the velocity of the stream, record water stages and other information useful in the study of floods and soil erosion.

While these men are busy, other groups at different posts take half-hour checks on wind velocity and directions from a 25-foot tower, temperature and humidity readings, and similar data. While this is going on, rain gauges are catching any water that may be falling from the sky, these bucket-like machines being fitted to keep a continuous record.

"Was it difficult to obtain men and women off the WPA rolls to do this technical work?" is a question often asked.

"There were many scoffers before the project started," Manager Corwin said. "But the fact is," he continues, "that we have been doing just that."

CCC men are aiding the WPA workers and with about 50 farmers co-operating, anti-erosion tillage methods are being used for comparison with the usual methods.

In another section, about 50 plots of ground, ranging from one-hundredth of an acre to three acres—all in one 250-acre tract—provide a laboratory. Here different tillage methods and types of crops are used in the experiments and the plots are diked so that all water and silt that runs off may be studied and measured. Even melted snow is measured.

Upset in TVA Holds Threat To President

Appears Bound for Full Investigation by Congress

Would Strike Deep

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—Momentous consequences to the future of President Roosevelt and his Administation, not to mention the vast experiment in the Tennessee Valley, are seen here today to flow from the examination of Chairman Arthur E. Morgan, Vice-Chairman Harcourt A. Morgan, and David E. Lilienthal, the TVA's directors, in the President's office yesterday.

In the first place, a congressional investigation of TVA now seems inevitable, and in the present mood of Congress it is likely that as impartial a board of investigators as the circumstances permit will be appointed.

Second, Chairman Morgan's refusal to testify before the White House hearing transfers not only the limited question of his specific charges against his colleagues, but the broad question of TVA power policy into the hands of Congress.

In its present mood, Congress may well decide that the moderate views of Chairman Morgan—based on co-operation and conciliation with private utilities—are the views it wishes to endorse.

May Mean Morgan Victory

Should that be the outcome, Chairman Morgan may win out in the end after all, and President Roosevelt may have suffered a severe defeat. TVA administration would take on a degree of independence, responsible to Congress, and the whole power policies of the New Deal would be altered. Perhaps to forestall such an outcome, Director Lilienthal, who is handling the negotiations with Wendell L. Willkie of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation for purchase of that utility's holdings in the valley, is already showing a noticeably more conciliatory attitude.

Two major fields of investigation are now open. The first concerns the specific charges made by Chairman Morgan against his colleagues. That is the "Bill of particulars", which the President announced he was seeking, as yesterday's hearing opened. But that is a distinctly minor matter, although if Chairman Morgan is unable to explain or substantiate his charges, his position probably would be undermined.

The principal concern is not these concrete allegations, but broad power policy. It is well known that TVA disagreements do not stem basically from personal incompatibility or differences over such essentially minor points as handling of the Berry marble claims, but broad power policy.

Thus the final outcome now being discussed here is that Chairman Morgan may be forced to explain in

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Hitler's Austrian Coup Brings Union With Germany in Everything But Name; Fuhrer Enters Native Land in Triumph

Wide World — Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Austrian Chancellor; Adolf Hitler, Reichsführer

Key Figures in German Coup in Austria

National Socialist Leader Succeeds Schuschnigg as Chancellor

Rome-Berlin Axis Seen as Shaken

Violence Is Not Expected as 'Moderates' Take Over Cabinet

VIENNA, March 12 (AP)—Adolf Hitler returned in triumph to his native Austria today.

The Führer of Germany made his entry into Linz by motorcar a few hours behind his troops and airplanes.

Scores of German bombers and other military planes brought German soldiers into the suburbs of Vienna.

They remained there awaiting the Führer's triumphal entry into the capital of the State which has come under his power, expected tonight.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, March 12—Austria has taken a long step toward union with Germany.

It has passed under the domination of the National Socialist Party and its chief, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler. Hubert Klausner, leader of the Austrian branch of the party, speaking early this morning to multitudes in Vienna who were exultantly celebrating what they call "freedom," said "we Germans now have one fold, one Reich, and one Führer."

This is essentially true. Austria still retains its independence in form and has its own government, composed exclusively of Austrians, but it will be completely under the influence of Germany.

Economically, culturally and in military matters Austria will be part of German Union.

New Austrian Chapter

Thus the sudden ultimatum from Germany, the marching of German troops into Austrian territory, the cancelling of the "independence" plebiscite which had been set for this Sunday, and the resignation of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, has opened an entirely new chapter in Austria.

[In Berlin, it was announced that a "real plebiscite" would be held in Austria "within the shortest time" to convince the world that the Austrian people really desire a National Socialist Government.]

Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, who was previously named Minister of Interior at Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's express request, has become temporary Chancellor of Austria. Dr. Seyss-Inquart also has taken over the portfolios of War Minister and Minister of Police, making him the virtual master of Austria under Herr Hitler. And a new Cabinet has been appointed, made up largely of untried, but moderate, men. None of the old radical "illegal" National Socialist agitators are in it.

This "revolution" is expected to bring about the complete reorganization of the administrative apparatus. Practically all of the district governors, mayors, and high police officials will be changed immediately. The Mayor of Vienna, Richard Schmidt, has already been removed. His place has been taken provisionally by present vice-mayor, who is a moderate pro-German.

Former Chancellor Schuschnigg was reported under arrest.

Little Violence Expected

This week end is to be given up to exuberant jubilation all over Austria, but violence is not expected.

German troops entering Austria from Salsburg, Mittenwald and Kufstein, headed for Innsbruck and Vienna. Their appearance in the various towns en route was hailed by jubilant and highly excited National Socialists, but it was remarked that less conspicuous citizenry was receiving the new arrivals in a mood of sullen silence.

There may be a few cases of personal violence, but Austrians by nature are remarkably tolerant. All relics of Marxism, of course, will be suppressed, but the workers are inclined to rejoice at least that they may now get work.

The great tragedy may be the Jewish persecution and there are about 200,000 Jews in Vienna who will now be subject to the same anti-Semitic influences that are current in Germany.

Arrangements are to be made very soon for a larger degree of trade and industrial co-operation with Germany and from this program economic improvement is expected.

In foreign politics there must be changes. The Hapsburg restoration movement is regarded as completely crushed and chances for the Danubian Federation are believed to have disappeared.

Rome-Berlin Axis

The position of the Rome-Berlin axis—co-operation between Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini—is something that only time can clarify. On the one hand, it appears clear that the relationship is gravely shaken by the sudden action of Germany. For the axis was committed to the independence of Austria—just as Germany guaranteed this independence in its agreement with Austria in 1936.

Yet it is also true that, as the price of Herr Hitler's co-operation, Mussolini is believed to have looked

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British Warning to Reich: No Further

London Sees Need for the Revival of Collective Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 12—The immediate signs point to Europe accepting, though with the gravest possible misgivings, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's latest example of the fait accompli method which he has used so successfully on previous occasions.

Herr Hitler's refusal to allow the Austrian plebiscite to be held unless he held it himself is regarded as the plainest possible indication that he feared the majority of Austrian people favored independence.

British opinion tends to concentrate on the imperative necessity of making it absolutely clear to Herr Hitler that he has gone as far as he can go without certainly involving war.

Collective Security

This attitude leads logically to renewed efforts to rebuild the system of collective security. Even those here who, like the Daily Mail, are shouting loudest today that Britain must "arm, arm, arm," and at the same time must "have nothing to do with Central Europe" can not deny that if Britain's potential friends are beaten to their knees one by one, the likelihood of German victory over a solitary Britain or over Britain and France together would be greatly improved.

The effect of Austrian subjugation on the British political scene can not as yet be gauged. It is certain that it will tend to promote internal unity, though there may be some upheavals before this accord is reached.

There is talk of bringing Labor into a new national Administration such as Leon Blum was trying to form in France. But it is too early to say how these ideals will develop.

Britain is Stirred

What is certain is that Britain is stirred as never before since the World War. There is almost a unanimous feeling that, sooner or later, a stand will have to be made against a system which is regarded by most English people as the negation of all they hold dearest: freedom of thought, of speech, of criticism, and of religion. In fact the only question which divides the country is when to make a stand, and how.

There is a certain reluctance among some elements to take up cudgels in behalf of Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, who has resigned the Chancellorship at Berlin's bidding. Dr. Schuschnigg, they argue, was himself a quasi dictator. It is admitted, however, that the dictatorship was virtually forced upon him by Austria's precarious situation, and by way of further extenuation he was less ruthless and powerful than the dictatorships to the north and south of him.

Geography, it is argued, makes it impossible for Britain to take the lead in restraining Germany. In the British view, it is for Germany's immediate neighbors, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, and Poland to decide whether anything ought to be done about yesterday's events. If these

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The European Situation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany, in all but name, has taken control of its sister state of Austria. Major incidents in the new crisis were:

In Austria

Troops marched from Germany into Austrian territory, implementing Herr Hitler's ultimatum. He demanded and obtained resignation of the Austrian Cabinet. A new Government, headed by Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, pro-National Socialist, as Chancellor, Minister of War, and Minister of Police, was formed. President Miklas appeared to be remaining in his position.

Having obtained postponement of Austria's "independence" plebiscite, National Socialists began taking over provincial and local governments throughout Austria. Vienna became transformed into a scene of National Socialist jubilation. The march of German troops into Austria was unimpeded—greeted by enthusiasm against a sullen and disconsolate background.

In Europe

The German fait accompli was accepted throughout Europe as inevitable, but there were grave misgivings. Diplomatic action was keyed to preventing German encroachment elsewhere.

London, beyond a couple of sharp protests to Berlin, appears to be uncertain as to any specific action—at any rate pending the formation of a Cabinet in Paris—and there is reported to be a swing of public opinion in the direction of a new move for collective action.

Paris avoided any hint of direct action, and was rushing the formation of a Government to replace the fallen Chautemps Cabinet. French diplomatic action was mainly directed to prevent a German démarche in Czechoslovakia.

Italy, apparently warned of the coup only at the last minute, gravely studied the possible weakening of the Rome-Berlin axis and the depreciation of Signor Mussolini's bargaining position in the forthcoming negotiations with Britain.

Smaller nations viewed the Reich's coup with mixed feelings. Neighboring States closed their borders to prevent an in-rush of émigrés. Hapsburg sympathizers saw any hopes for a monarchist restoration in Austria fast disappearing.

Paris: Crisis Brings Unity; Rome: Can 'Axis' Survive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 12—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's sudden blow at Austrian independence apparently has brought about the hour of national union in France. A "Government of Public Safety," including all French parties from Right to Left, is in process of formation today.

Meanwhile, though events in Austria are regarded as extremely grave in French official circles, there are no indications of any action to force Germany to give up its control there. Austria's complete submission to Reichsführer Hitler's will is now accepted as a fait accompli.

Thus all French diplomatic efforts are turned toward preventing a similar drama in Czechoslovakia.

Blum Calls Council

In the effort to rush the formation of a French Government to take the place of the Chautemps régime that resigned earlier this week, Léon Blum, former French Socialist Premier, hastily summoned the National Council of the Socialist Party. He announced his intention of forming a national Cabinet modeled after France's non-party wartime Government. He asked his party chiefs for permission to ignore political considerations and to take over the task of leading a united France in its efforts to save European peace.

M. Blum made a radio appeal for Frenchmen of all parties to support his efforts to form a government in view of the "grave circumstances" created by the coup in Austria.

Some opposition has risen, however—not to the idea of a National Union Cabinet—but to M. Blum's leadership of such a Government.

Several groups of the Right in the Senate demand that the Premiership be entrusted to a less partisan personage, such as Edouard Herriot.

A petition to this effect, signed by many Deputies, was presented to President Lebrun yesterday.

There is a tendency in French dip-

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By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 12—The collapse of Austria as a sovereign and independent State and its virtual absorption by the Third Reich has caused consternation in Italian official and popular quarters where such a development has been regarded as inevitable for a long time, but was not believed to be imminent.

Italians were shocked to learn this morning that the Swastika was flying on Brenner Pass—the frontier that divides Austria from the Province of Upper Adige, inhabited by some 25,000 Germans-speaking Italian subjects.

It is as yet too early to know the official Italian reaction to Herr Hitler's ultimatum to the Schuschnigg Government and to the abrupt tearing up of the agreement of July, 1936, concerning Austrian political independence and territorial integrity. The situation must certainly have been thoroughly examined by the Fascist Grand Council, for Signor Mussolini is reported to have been advised of the German action by special emissary from Herr Hitler in advance of the event. The Grand Council was in session from 10 o'clock last night until 1:15 o'clock this morning, but nothing is known of its deliberations.

Situation Is "Grave"

An official spokesman informed the foreign correspondents last night that the situation in Austria was "grave and delicate" and that Italian official circles were bound to observe the strictest discretion on the subject. It is, however, anticipated that in the present political situation in Europe, when Anglo-Italian negotiations are still in their preliminary phase, and Italo-French tension is still acute, that Premier Mussolini has no alternative but to accept the accomplished fact.

But the Rome-Berlin axis, if it survives the shock—and this is extremely doubtful—will henceforth assume a new aspect.

It ceases to be a free partnership of two dictatorially governed coun-

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Intimate Message From Washington

What Happened to Austria Was Expected—What Is to Follow Is of More Concern to Washington and to Europe

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, March 12

It was a different story at the State Department this time as junior officers ran from one higher official to another with hurried duplicates of the latest cable from Austria. All day long yesterday the cables kept coming in. All day the juniors ran the rounds. And all day Secretary of State Cordell Hull and his policy advisers read the latest bulletins and attempted to assess their meaning.

But that was all that happened. There was no warning to Germany that the United States would not recognize the acquisition of territory by force. There was no consultation with the Ambassadors of Britain, France, or other "status quo" nations. There was no quick assessment of the possibility of co-operative or "parallel" action to avert another "aggressor" victory.

Strangely different it all seemed to observers who remembered the intense positive activity at the time of the invasion of Ethiopia and the atmosphere of an aggressive Foreign Office which pervaded the corridors of the old State Department Building when Japan's invasion of China got under way last summer. There was an air of sadness, but also of complete resignation. Strenuous efforts were made to help the primitive natives of Ethiopia, and the distant hordes of China. But not a hand was lifted in behalf of one of the oldest nations in Europe, albeit now one of the smallest.

The explanation is perfectly simple and obvious. There could scarcely be a more concise expression of the collapse of the doctrine of collective action abroad, enhanced by revival of strong isolationism at home. State Department diplomats weeks ago discounted in advance the capitulation of Austria to Germany. They accepted it as a foregone conclusion, and are far more concerned today with its implications to the progress of Anglo-Italian conciliation conversations than with the details of the Nazi victory itself.

What Is to Come, That Counts

The fact that at the end of yesterday's developments the National Socialist flag was flying above the chancellery in Vienna has almost no direct significance to American foreign policy. But its aftermath is being watched intensely, because of the indirect significance. The best information here is that Mussolini finds himself as a result of it in an increasingly uncomfortable position. He chose the Rome-Berlin axis as a means of building up his bargaining power with Britain. He was unable to cash in on his bargaining power, or "nuisance value," as some call it, as soon as he probably intended, because of the attitude of Anthony Eden.

But Germany has now cashed in, very successfully, and emerges the strongest and most important part of the axis. Germany today has what it wanted most, a doorway to the Danube Basin and a powerful position for a strangle hold on Czechoslovakia. Incidentally, Germany stands now on one side of the Brenner Pass, and there are 250,000 German-Italians on the other side of it under the Italian flag. Germany emerges in less need of Italian support. Italy finds itself with a less interested ally at the other end of the axis at a time when deeply involved economically and from the military point of view both in Ethiopia and Spain. Its bargaining position with Britain is reduced with the need greater.

To Washington, this appears to mean better prospects for success of the Chamberlain negotiations. And in turn might follow the prospects of changes in Europe which would make possible stronger British activity in the Far East. It is considered axiomatic here that a European settlement would very much simplify, and possibly resolve altogether, the Far-Eastern situation, whereas the converse does not hold true. In other words, a European settlement resolving at least the Anglo-Italian conflict of interest in the Mediterranean is considered of more immediate importance to world tranquillity than any one other thing.

There are incidental implications as to Latin America which are extremely important to the United States. While both German and Italian propaganda in South America appear to have suffered setbacks recently due to their own excesses, German political activity particularly continues to cause much concern at the State Department. Should the Rome-Berlin axis crack, this South American problem would appear much less disturbing here.

Other Washington Worries

Meanwhile Washington has other minor diplomatic worries. The desire of the United States Navy to obtain release from the qualitative limitations of the 1936 naval treaty in order to be freer to meet suspected Japanese construction outside the treaty limits has run into serious opposition from France, which sees no advantage in taking off the limits from Germany and setting Italy, a non-adherent but as yet a non-violator, an example. American representatives at the little-publicized London naval discussions have been instructed to press for abolition of the 35,000-ton limit on battleships. For the time being at least the Navy has been overruled on other phases of the treaty.

The Canton and Enderbury Island episode remains a source of some mystery and the cause of much levity. Ownership has not been resolved yet, but obviously will be to the mutual satisfaction of both London and Washington. There is a suspicion in some quarters that the whole affair was stage-managed to counteract the recent charges of secret naval understandings between the two countries.

The State Department has been assured that the stainless steel American flag on Canton Island still "waves" in its concrete marker regardless of conflicting British claim to sovereignty of the island.

The United States Navy wants Canton Island because it contains a fine lagoon ideal for seaplanes, and probably will get it. But Britain isn't renouncing its claim without some compensation. It's one of those diplomatic games which provides welcome relief from the more serious concerns of the statesmen.

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Soviet Political Prisoners Plead With Court for Mercy

MOSCOW, March 12 (AP)—Abject pleas for mercy were made today by the 21 political prisoners arrayed in the Soviet Union's latest purge of its confessed enemies.

One by one they stood up in the dock and reiterated admissions of guilt, blaming others in part for their dire predicament.

Prosecutor Andrei J. Vishinsky in a blistering summation of treason and murder charges has demanded execution of 19 of the 21.

Avowing piteous repentance for their acts, they asked that they be spared.

Nicholas N. Krestinsky, once the First Assistant Foreign Commissar, in his plea for leniency pointed to his 20 years as an "honest revolutionary."

He recounted how in 1901, at the age of 18, he had given his "honest" efforts in behalf of the Communist cause. He said his record was clear until 1921 when he intrigued with Leon Trotzky. He blamed Trotzky for everything.

"Any punishment is justified and just," said Krestinsky who, when the trial opened 10 days ago, first repudiated "confession" and then admitted it was true.

"Remember my honest past," he pleaded. "Give me a chance to do honest work and wash off my guilt."

Vladimir L. Ivanoff, former Chief of the Soviet Timber Industry, turned on another prisoner, Nikolas Bukharin, trying to blame his confessed treason on the ex-editor of the Government newspaper Isvestia.

"Why does Bukharin refuse to tell the truth?" Ivanoff said. "Throughout the Revolution he was against it and still is against it, trying to keep intact all the remaining enemies of the Soviet regime."

Alexis I. Rykoff, who for nearly 10 years was Premier of the Soviet Union, was painted as second only to Bukharin as leader of the alleged conspiracy to overthrow the régime.

With lips trembling and voice barely audible, he denied any guilt in connection with the slaying of the writer Maxim Gorky and others, but admitted he "prepared the soil in which such crimes could grow."

Rykoff also joined in blaming Bukharin as initiator of the purported treason plot. He refrained from asking mercy for himself, but said his "last words" were an invitation to others guilty of similar crimes to "come into the open."

Troops Make Mastery Complete

Occupation of provinces goes on—Hitler troops establish contact with Italian patrol in Brenner Pass — Thousands are arrested in Vienna —Schools and factories are ordered closed for forced holiday to celebrate the occupation.

By a Staff Artist

Arrow Shows Points Where German Troops Entered Austria

VIENNA, March 12 (AP)—German soldiers entered Austria today. They had moved across the border at 10 p. m., last night, entering Austrian territory at Salzburg, Kufstein and Mittenwald, heading for Innsbruch. Two Austrian army chiefs in Salzburg Province handed over command of their troops, about 4,000 men, to German General Kibler.

Salzburg is 156 miles west southwest of Vienna and Mittenwald more than 100 miles further west southwest, with Kufstein in between.

At the same time Austrian Legionnaires from all over Germany were moving southward.

The German official news agency reported that a German motorized detachment had arrived at the Brenner Pass, on the Austro-Italian border, at noon and made friendly contact with the Italian frontier guard.

Holiday in Vienna

In Vienna the day was a holiday, with schools closed. National Socialist units rushed from street to street. They met some passive resistance. Many householders seemed reluctant to bow to the decree calling for display of flags.

Hitler youth paraded and a sign saying, "Office of the Leader," was erected at the headquarters of the Fatherland Front, still technically the only legal Austrian political party.

Patrols of German gymnast societies marched through streets of the capital with rifles. In post offices civil servants removed their little white and red Fatherland Front ribbons and for the most part met the greetings of "Heil Hitler!" with stony faces.

Only in the vicinity of the chancellery, where troops with fixed bayonets stood guard, was there a semblance of order. What was going on within was a great mystery. There was panic among Vienna's Jews, who kept to their homes.

Seven torchlight processions were observed going toward the district mostly inhabited by Jews. Other paraders were surrounding newspapers friendly to Jews.

The swastika also floated last night over Graz, capital of Styria. There cheering Hitler crowds drove through police attempting to establish cordons. Troops withdrew from the scenes of demonstrations.

Bombers Over Vienna

German bombers flew over Vienna during the morning. They were greeted with cheers as they circled slowly over the capital. German officials, too, were here. They included the German police and secret service heads, Heinrich Himmler and Kurt Daluege.

Everywhere National Socialists were taking over control of provincial and municipal governments.

As the German troops marched in, another army was entering—the thousands of Austrian Legion men who fled the Nation in 1934 after the failure of the revolt in which Chancellor Dollfuss was killed.

Meetings started early in the provincial capitals to reorganize the provincial governments. In Styria, with its capital of Graz the center of National Socialist strength in forcing the revolution, this business was completed quickly. Hans Heifrich was named Governor and a Storm Troop battalion leader became police chief.

Factories and stores were ordered closed to allow for celebration. A German courier went ahead of the German troops with the news that they were approaching for a march through Innsbruck's main street, Maria Theresienstrasse.

The Innsbruck Burgomaster, Herr Moerr, fled the country early today and occupation of the city was peaceful. Austrian National Socialist troopers took over all Vienna factories, beating former Socialist workers who showed recalcitrance or lack of enthusiasm. Workers were forced to march in parades wearing the Swastika emblem.

Many Arrested in Vienna

The outgoing Vienna police chief told the Associated Press 1,100 persons were arrested during the night, mostly Schuschnigg Sturmkorps and Fatherland Front officials.

The new Governor of the Province of Tyrol, Hans Christof, sent Chancellor Seyss-Inquart a telegram saying all public offices and buildings there were taken over without trouble.

National Socialist Leader Josef Tavs announced that newspapers would be brought immediately into line with Hitler ideas. It was anticipated two prominent Vienna papers controlled by Jews would be banned. An issue of the old conservative Roman Catholic Reichspost was confiscated.

One of Chancellor Schuschnigg's last governmental acts, the ordering of all saloons closed, was set aside. Cafés, wine rooms and beerstuben were reopened and did a roaring business all night.

Hitler girl organizations appeared suddenly in uniforms. S. S. men parading, goosestepped perfectly. They apparently had been practicing behind barns for months.

Police sang the Horst Wessel song in the streets and cafés, drinking toasts to Hitler, "Our Führer," though a few hours before they had arrested hundreds for doing the same thing. Vienna radio stations started broadcasting with "Heil Hitler" greetings.

Fresh evidence of German mastery of Austria was seen in Swastika flags flying over Vienna's Royal Palace where the Emperor Franz Joseph lived and where Austrian generals once studied war plans against German armies.

A formation of 28 heavy bombers dropped large handbills bearing the Double Eagle and Swastika and reading, "National Socialist Germany greets its National Socialist Austria and new National Socialist Administration! In true and unchanging confederation! Heil Hitler!"

"This means Anschluss," people exclaimed.

Censorship was established. A controlled press favorable to Hitler was promised. Wilhelm Miklas remained in the office of the presidency, but Kurt Schuschnigg, the Chancellor who fought for Austrian independence and against National Socialism was gone. He had resigned, yielding to the Austrian-born Hitler.

Six policemen with Swastika armbands stood at the gates of Belvedere Castel, where the dejected Schuschnigg has lived alone with his son since the death of his wife.

The police would not say whether he was under arrest. "Our duty is merely to see nothing happens to him," the policemen said, smiling broadly. There were threats yesterday against his life.

There was talk of action against leaders of the Fatherland Front, which had been Austria's only legal party under Schuschnigg.

There would, said Hitler Leader Leopold Tavs, be a "cleanup." Many arrests were expected.

Hitler's Move Brings 'Union'

(Continued from Page 1)

forward to a period of German expansion in Austria. It is recalled here that it was first Signor Mussolini and not Herr Hitler who tried to coerce Chancellor Schuschnigg into taking pro-Germans into his Cabinet and he has just informed the Yugoslav Government that he would not partake in any protest against the changed regime here.

Dr. Schuschnigg in his fight against Herr Hitler found little substantial support from Rome. Of course, Herr Hitler knew this. The international situation was therefore extremely favorable for his coup.

Russia and France

Russia is thought greatly weakened and France is without a Government.

Italy had been Herr Hitler's partner and the German Foreign Minister yesterday was the guest of the British King. So Herr Hitler thought he had free hand here and used it.

The new masters of Austria now constantly refer to this conutry only as "German Austria." The distribution of most foreign papers is forbidden here today. The Fatherland Front has been completely abolished and all of its buildings have been taken over by the National Socialists.

A large group of high Berlin police officials headed by Heinrich Himmler himself arrived here this morning by airplane from Munich to help reorganize the Austrian police and the SS and SA—Blackshirt and Brownshirt—organizations and the whole security system. It is anticipated that Germans will direct reorganization of most phases of Austrian life.

One of the morning papers "Clerical Reichspost" appeared heavily censored.

Already some provincial Governments have been completely made over. Andreas Gerber, Former Tyrolean Federal Police Chief Engineer, has been arrested.

Third Reich Co-Eds Placed in Uniform

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

A parade costume for National Socialist co-eds which was recently announced, goes another important step toward putting the German nation into uniform.

This new uniform which will be worn on festive occasions by members of the National Socialist Women's Student Association consists of a black suit with white blouse and a black beret. On the left side of the jacket, the swastika emblem topped by the eagle will be worn.

Members of this Association will also have to undergo a full semester course of air defense, it was also announced at the same time.

Rome: Can 'Axis' Survive?

(Continued from Page 1)

tries and becomes a combination with a predominant German voice.

This could hardly please Italians, least of all Signor Mussolini who certainly has always considered the axis as a means for friendly cooperation between Italy and Germany to restore the balance of power offset by the formation of the Anglo-French-Russian bloc. That Germany has availed itself of the Rome-Berlin axis to materialize an "Anschluss"—union of Germany and Austria—is regarded here as an unfriendly gesture.

Signor Mussolini's attitude on the problem of Anschluss is well known and cannot have been modified by his estrangement with Britain and France. It is sufficient to record the warning given by Signor Mussolini to Austria and Germany in May, 1925, in a speech delivered before the Italian Senate.

Mussolini's View

The "Anschluss," he then said, could not be permitted. Italy, he declared, would never tolerate such a flagrant violation of treaties as the union of Austria and Germany, which would "render Italian victory valueless, would increase the population and territory of Germany and would present us with the paradoxical situation that the only nation to increase its territories and populations, thus making a stronger bloc in central Europe would be Germany."

Although the attitude of France and Britain during the Ethiopian war led to the collapse of Stresa Front—which had been formed by Britain, France, and Italy for the purpose of safeguarding Austrian independence and which later facilitated the formation of the Rome-Berlin axis—it is impossible to believe that Italy has now ceased to have that same vital interest in Austrian independence which she openly advocated until recent months.

It is regretted here that Anglo-Italian negotiations were not opened last September and it is added that a timely reconciliation between Rome and London would probably have prevented the "Anschluss."

Japan Bars Transfer Of Chinese Property To Alien Purchasers

SHANGHAI, March 12 (AP)—Japanese military authorities again today raised the controversial question of foreign territorial rights in China.

Claiming jurisdiction over all persons in Chinese territory under Japanese occupation, the Army issued warning against the transfer of Chinese-owned property to foreigners.

Army authorities said such transfers interfered with operations of Japanese armed forces and would be punished to the "full severity of military codes," including capital punishment, imprisonment and deportation.

Canada to Share Cost of Airline Across Atlantic

OTTAWA, March 12 (CP)—Obligations to be assumed by Canada through participation in the transatlantic air service have been explained by Transport Minister C. D. Howe to the Senate Railway Committee.

The committee is considering a bill amending the Trans-Canada Air Lines Act to authorize TCA to purchase Canada's share in a company to be formed by Great Britain, Ireland, and Canada to operate a transatlantic air service.

Mr. Howe told the Committee that Canada would share in the financial set-up to the extent of $1,250,000 or 25 per cent of the capital. So far as operation deficits were concerned, the Canadian Government would be responsible for 20 per cent but not exceeding $375,000 a year.

Canada would not participate in any of the experimental work of the service, the Minister told the Committee.

Cartoonist's Art Shown by Canadian National Gallery

OTTAWA, March 12 (CP)—For the first time in its history the National Gallery of Canada on Thursday opened a posthumous exhibition of a cartoonist's works.

A distinguished gathering heard P. J. A. Cardin pay tribute to Henry Julien, one-time artist for the Montreal Star and member of the Parliamentary Press Gallery.

The gathering saw 135 pen-and-ink, pencil and watercolor drawings depicting the political life of the century's turn and the homely gaiety of the French-Canadian habitant. It heard Mr. Cardin refer to Julien's regard for his fellow-countrymen and his generous individuality.

The Julien show which contained his famous political series, "The Bytown Coons," satirizing Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet, was hung alongside 54 illustrations of Clarence Gagnon for Louis Hemon's book, "Maria Chapdelaine."

Britain Tries Dual Husbandry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BURY ST EDMUNDS, Eng.—Some of Britain's leading farmers are persevering with a technique of grass and arable farming known as "alternate husbandry." This theory, already practiced by some of the leading agriculturalists in the country, is an endeavor to get maximum production from the land and at the same time preserve soil fertility.

Under this system, no land is considered as purely pastoral or purely arable. All pastures are plowed up at regular intervals and brought into a cropping rotation with other arable fields. Permanent pasture is replaced by temporary pasture which is included in the rotation and left down for perhaps three or more years. It is an established fact that the productivity of such pasture is greater than that of permanent grassland.

By plowing up old pasture the inherent fertility is used for production of cereals and roots. It is estimated that if this system were generally adopted some 16,000,000 acres of poor grassland would be affected.

It is significant that the acreage of arable land in Britain has been dwindling rapidly and that the home production in 1936 of an important cereal like wheat was only half of that produced in 1908.

Museum Schools In New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The policy of treating public museums as active educational factors in New Zealand has been advanced by the appointment of an educational officer at each of the two leading institutions—the Dominion Museum in the Capital, and the War Memorial Museum at Auckland.

Duties of the Dominion Museum instructor consist largely in lecturing to school children and preparing exhibits for circulation in country schools. He will also lecture to teachers on visual education, and later hopes to extend his work to adult education. He considers that a general museum tour, in which the visitor gazes haphazardly at one object after another, has little practical value.

The Director of the Auckland Museum returned from a tour abroad impressed with the fact that museums everywhere are becoming more and more aware of their educational functions.

Meanwhile, Frank Tose of the California Academy of Sciences spent two months in Wellington instructing museum officers from all parts of the Dominon in the preparation of exhibits, including careful reconstruction of the bodies of animals and the conditions in which they lived. Mr. Tose says that for a model of an African tree for one of his major museum pieces, it was necessary to construct by hand more than 20,000 waxen leaves. Such a reconstruction is a permanent record that might endure for ages.

Idaho Beet Growers Patch Up Differences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—The Idaho Beet Growers' Association, one of the State's largest farm organizations, revised its methods to save itself from a complete split-up late in February after two regional units had revolted over marketing agreements and seceded over a difference of a week or two in planting dates for the large sugar beet crop.

Farmers in south central Idaho have an earlier season than growers in Upper Snake River Valley. Since experience has proven that the early sugar beets produce better crops, farmers of the Lower Valley were handicapped when the State Association failed to reach contract agreements with processing companies. They could not go ahead with crop-planting schedules until contracts for 1938 were drawn up and approved.

After the split, Preston Ellsworth, State President, and other leaders quickly negotiated a 1938 contract with the processors which provides for difference in planting dates between the Upper and Lower Valleys. The new contract, as did the one in 1937, practically assures a minimum price of $5.50 per ton by the processing companies with Government benefit payments bringing the total to $7.40 per ton for 1937 beets.

'White Australia' Issue Is Revived

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—Signs of revival of the White Australia issue following recent returns showing but slight increase of immigration to this sparsely populated continent have not been wanting in Tasmania.

At a recent Rotarian conference here, one speaker, W. E. Maclean charged the White Australia policy with defying the world. A handful of people, he said, with a large country partially developed and crying out for population was by legislation keeping immigrants out.

On the other hand, the Federal Congress of the Returned Soldiers and Sailors Imperial League of Australia at their recent conference here passed resolutions asking the Commonwealth Government to restrict foreign immigration to Australia until all unemployment had satisfactorily decreased and to increase the term of residence for naturalization to considerably more than five years. The chief objections expressed to alien immigration were that it caused economic disturbance and built up foreign communities which were not assimilated.

According to Premier Albert G. Ogilvie, Australia has, during the last seven years, lost 30,000 white British subjects because the influx of large numbers of Southern Europeans has helped to lower the standard of living in the Commonwealth. He advocated that foreign migrants should have to pass a test in English and that State Governments should not help to preserve racial differences by having special schools for these groups if immigrants.

Fair Scope Sought for Jews To Build Up Palestine State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Two reports from London are regarded here as signposts of Britain's future action in Palestine.

One has been the affirmation by W. Ormsby-Gore, Colonial Secretary, that Britain "regards the policy of partition as the best means in the existing circumstances for implementing the promise regarding the establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

The other is that the Commission appointed to investigate this question is to begin work toward the end of March.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, has left this country for London, presumably to interview the new Commission before it comes to Palestine.

During his stay here, the Zionist leader has lost no opportunity of pointing out to the Jewish opponents of partition that while the Congress had rejected the partition scheme as outlined by Peel's Royal Commission, it had empowered its elected leaders to enter into negotiations for an improved scheme.

Moderation Advocated

Dr. Weizmann insists upon dangers which might follow from the policy of the "nays"—those who categorically refuse to consider partition in any form. While all Zionists reject the palliatives proposed by the Royal Commission if the Mandate is to be retained, a large section, led by Dr. Weizmann, is prepared to accept partition if it provides minimum conditions for the development of a Jewish State. By refusing to negotiate for better terms and clinging to their demand for a full implementation of the Mandate, the nay-sayers may, according to Dr. Weizmann, produce a situation where neither a Jewish State in part of Palestine nor a Jewish National Home in an individual Palestine would be supported by the British Government.

Faced with unconditional Jewish opposition to partition the Government might, Dr. Weizmann holds, conceivably declare a permanent minority status for the Jews in Palestine as the easiest way out of deadlock.

Accepting Small Area

Without under-estimating the sacrifice involved if the Jews accept even a better partition scheme than suggested by the Royal Commission, Dr. Weizmann maintains that 100 per cent realization of Zionist ideals in part of Palestine is far preferable to the liquidation of the National Home involved in the acceptance of the Royal Commission's "palliatives," particularly the one limiting Jewish immigration to a "political high level."

"I yield to no Jew in my attachment to historic Palestine," Dr. Weizmann said. "To me, too, the hills of Judea and Samaria are no less precious than the coastal plain and the Valley of Jezreel. But if I am faced with the alternative of seeing our work paralyzed, or seeing its essential idea carried into effect, even if that has to be on a smaller area than the whole of historic Palestine, I know which way my choice must lie.

"One thing of course is essential," continued Dr. Weizmann. "We cannot accept a caricature of our ideal. If we have to acquiesce in a reduction of the area of the Jewish National Home, the limited area which is left to us must be such as to enable us to do three things: (a) to maintain ourselves strategically; (b) to build up an economic life which can stand on its own feet; (c) to find scope there for a continuous Jewish immigration which will bring to Palestine such a proportion of the Jewish people as will ensure that the new settlement arising there can be regarded as an organic continuation of the historical unit of Israel."

Ghetto Status Refused

Dr. Weizmann is most emphatic in his rejection of the various schemes which have been suggested for a settlement of the Palestine problem by relegating the Jews to a minority status there, with guarantees of their minority rights at the hands of an Arab Government.

"We are not coming back to Palestine," he has declared, "to become here in our ancient land Arabs of the Mosaic faith, to exchange our German or Polish ghetto for an Arab one. We are coming back to Palestine to achieve freedom and to end our ghetto. Could there be a more appalling fraud of the hopes of a martyred people than to reduce it to ghetto status in the very land where it was promised national freedom?"

Partition Studied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The "technical" commission, to endeavor to clear up the question of the future of Palestine is presided over by Sir John Woodhead, an ex-official of the Government of India. Its members include Sir Alison Russell, ex-chief Justice of Tanganyika, and Alexander P. Waterfield, an Assistant Secretary of the British Treasury. Its duties are to recommend boundaries for the proposed Arab, Jewish, and British areas in Palestine and to report on economic and financial questions involved in partition.

Its appointment has arisen out of recommendations made last July by a Commission under the late Lord Peel. These recommendations were for the division of Palestine into three areas, one containing what are known as the "holy places" which were to remain under British. Another was to consist of an independent Jewish State. The third was to be Arab territory.

This report aroused an immense amount of controversy, being attacked alike by Arabs, who did not want any part of their country handed over to the members of another community; and by Jews, who found the area allotted to them too restricted.

Sir Arthur Wauchope has recently handed over the post of British High Commissioner in Palestine to Sir Harold MacMichael. In a farewell address to the people of Palestine, Sir Arthur said: "Look forward, not backward."

British Warning: No Further

(Continued from Page 1)

countries were to agree on some action to prevent the Treaty of Versailles from being still further torn up—which is considered, however, unlikely—it seems they could count on Britain's fullest support.

It is emphasized here however that so far Herr Hitler has not definitely shown that he actually intends to absorb Austria into the Third Reich. His aim appears to be the establishment of a puppet Government which will "Nazify" Austria and take orders from Berlin. Few people have any illusions as to what this will ultimately lead to. But in view of fact Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Herr Hitler's nominee for the chancellorship asked that German troops be sent into Austria to "keep order," it is perhaps arguable that there has been no breach of the letter of Article 80 of the Treaty of Versailles, though Herr Hitler's action throughout has certainly been contrary to its spirit.

The Times expresses the unofficial as well as the official viewpoint in Britain when it says that "no limit can be set to the consequences of an act which risks a European upheaval."

British Statement

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—The British Cabinet met today to face the fact that England's "paper protests" had been ignored by Germany.

After the Cabinet session, Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor Opposition, was called to the Foreign Office, where Lord Halifax gave him the Government's information on the situation.

Baron Franckenstein, the Austrian Minister, also was called into consultation with Lord Halifax.

This communique was issued after the Cabinet meeting:

"The Cabinet discussed the events in Austria and it was reported to it that a protest in the strongest terms had been made in Berlin.

"Previously the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary had made similar representations to Herr Von Ribbentrop.

"It felt the action of the German Government was bound to have the most disturbing effect on Anglo-German relations and on public confidence throughout Europe.

"His Majesty's Government are keeping in closest touch with the French Government and giving continuous consideration to the situation.

"The Ministers are remaining within reach of London over the week end and it is understood the Cabinet will in any case meet again Monday."

Minister of Foreign Affairs Joachim Von Ribbentrop, the German statesman who heard the British protest against subjugation of Austria, remained at the German Embassy awaiting results of the Cabinet meeting. He returned to Berlin today.

Paris: Crisis Brings Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

lomatic circles, as well as in the press today, to put the blame for the Austrian collapse on the British Government. Pertinax writing in Echo de Paris says, "The events of 11 are the natural consequence of Neville Chamberlain's decision to get rid of Eden and to put his faith in the pacific intentions of the dictators of Berlin and Rome and to negotiate with them."

Eden's Resignation

Prior to the resignation of Anthony Eden as British Foreign Minister, it is revealed that he approved a French proposal for a strong joint Franco-British protest in Berlin aimed at averting exactly what has now happened. A week later, with Viscount Halifax at the Foreign Office, France's suggestion was rejected.

Late yesterday—but too late—the French and British Ambassadors in Berlin finally effected such a joint démarche, protesting against German coercion of Austria and warning that such action "would have grave repercussions whose consequences could not be foreseen."

The French Government had earlier yesterday approached Rome asking the Italian Government to co-operate in this protest. When Rome replied in the negative, all hope of saving Austria's independence was admittedly gone.

Germans and Italians Meet

ROME, March 12 (AP)—For the first time since the World War, German troops today stood at Italy's frontier, at the historic Brenner Pass, and made friendly contact with Italian border guards.

Five truckloads of German infantry under a lieutenant-colonel, part of the legions marching into Austria to make sure Reichführer Hitler's domination, arrived at the strategic Alpine portal.

The commander of the German detachment at Brenner Pass immediately called on the Italian commander of the frontier garrison.

Their meeting took place near the barrier which bears the Latin legend: "Frontier stone between Italy and Austria, consecrated by the Treaty of St. Germaine, Sept. 10, 1919."

Tasmania Assails Movie 'Monopoly'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—In order to free Tasmanian film exhibitors from dependence on an American-controlled company which, it is charged, is aiming at establishing a monopoly in both distribution and exhibition, Premier Albert G. Ogilvie introduced a bill to provide for the licensing of buildings for film exhibition and to give the exhibitors the right to reject up to 25 per cent of the films sent to them.

The Premier said that exhibitors were compelled to take whatever films were sent to them and attempts to break away from the monopoly were met by the threat of building opposition theaters and cutting prices. If the company tried to carry out this policy, the Government would, by this bill, be empowered to refuse them an exhibitor's license. In the course of the debate, the Premier stated that when some "horror" films were shown, he had called the theater managers together and told them that if any more were shown the Government would take drastic action, whereupon the exhibition ceased.

The bill was passed by the House of Assembly and sent to the Legislative Council but the session came to an end before the Council could consider it and it will be held over until Parliament reassembles.

Centennial in 1940 Busies New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—New Zealand is preparing for the international exhibition to mark the centennial of the Colony-Dominion in 1940. Mr. Hainsworth, general manager of the Centennial Exhibition Company, is on a seven months' tour abroad, in which he expects to travel at least 30,000 miles on behalf of the enterprise, carrying on negotiations with Governments which have been invited to take part, and to interest individual firms in the staging of exhibits. He also intends to look at popular amusements in various places, with an eye to the popular side of the exhibition.

These resorts include New York's Coney Island and England's Blackpool.

Alaska Takes to Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Airplane travel in Alaska last year gained over the previous year. Number of passengers carried jumped nearly 25 per cent, and passenger miles, mail, and freight increased a third over 1936. A hundred and one planes were in service, marking a gradual increase from the eight in use in 1929 when 2,171 passengers were carried. Last year, 20,956 persons took to the air. Plane miles have increased from 23,501 in 1929 to 2,200,200 in 1937.

Alaska's Population Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Alaska's population gained 1,196 by immigration from the United States in 1937, according to the annual report of the Federal Collector of Customs for the Alaska District.

Zachery Taylor Scion Heads Canada 'Mounties'

OTTAWA, March 12 (CP)—Col. S. T. Wood, great-great-grandson of Zachary Taylor, 12th President of the United States, yesterday was appointed Commissioner of the historic Royal Canadian Mounted Police. He has been a member of the force since 1912.

Justice Minister Ernest Lapointe announced the appointment of Colonel Wood, who followed a family tradition and rose from the ranks to head the world-famous "Mounties."

Widow of Slain Dollfuss Flees With Children To Czechoslovakian Refuge

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia, March 12 (AP)—Frau Engelbert Dollfuss, widow of the Austrian Chancellor, assassinated in the abortive National Socialist Putsch which attempted to seize power in Austria in 1934, arrived here today

San Jose Students Mock Political Party Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—In order to better understand national Government procedure, ninth grade students at the Herbert Hoover junior High School present a national convention each year as part of the social science course. There are two opposing parties. Demonstrations similar to those held at regular national political conventions are featured, and the representatives of the various States display signs and badges.

After the election, bills are passed and students display enthusiastic interest. It is pointed out that knowledge gained of governmental affairs enables students to become more intelligent citizens of the United States.

County Employees Form Their Own Credit Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ANA, Calif.—Employees of Orange County grew tired of paying interest on money they often were forced to borrow, and decided to pay the interest to themselves. Consequently, they organized the Orange County Employees Credit Union under the State laws, and now loan and borrow their own money.

County employees are entitled to purchase $5 voting shares, one to each employee, known as Class A shares. They then may buy as many Class B shares at the same price as they desire. Both types of shares participate in dividends. Money raised by the sale of shares is loaned to members of the group at a rate of interest to be fixed by the Board of directors. Money can be deposited with the union, and such money draws 4 per cent interest. J. Arthur Anderson, Deputy County Assessor, was named President of the Union at its first election.

Two Professors Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Two of the faculty of the University of California, recently have been honored by appointment to scholarly groups: Dr. Ferdinand D. Lessing, Chairman of the Department of Oriental Languages to the Committee on Chinese Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies; and Dr. W. A. Setchell, Professor of Botany, emeritus, to the Royal Society of Science and Arts of Gotenberg, Sweden.

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Anschluss: What Chief Actors Say

A proclamation in which Reichsführer Adolf Hitler explained the sudden movement of Germany in seizing control of Austria was one of the high points in the declarations accompanying the militarized "Anschluss" of Austria and Germany.

Details of the new Austrian Cabinet, statements by Dr. Kurt Inquart, and other pronouncements in the crisis follow:

Hitler Says:

BERLIN, March 12 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler, flying to Munich and hence to Vienna, told the world in a radiocast proclamation today that "soldiers of the German Defense Force were marching over all the frontiers of German Austria" to carry on Austrian Nazification.

The proclamation was read by Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels.

"I have now decided to extend the aid of the Reich to the millions of Germans in Austria," Herr Hitler proclaimed.

"Since morning soldiers of the German Defense Force have been marching over all the frontiers of German Austria."

"I myself as Führer and Chancellor of the German people shall be happy again to be able to enter as a German and a free citizen this land which is my own land," Herr Hitler's proclamation said.

"The world, however, shall convince itself that the German people in Austria experiences in these days hours of deepest joy and emotion.

"The Austrian people see in the brethren who have hurried to their aid, saviours from dire distress.

"Motorized units, infantry division, and S. S. formations on the ground, as well as the German airforce in the blue skies," he said, "called by the new Nationalist Government in Vienna—shall be the guarantor, that now at last, within the shortest time, the possibility will be given to the Austrian people by means of a real plebiscite to shape their own future destiny.

"Behind these units, however, stand the will and determination of the entire German nation.

Herr Hitler asserted that, "thanks to the victory of the National Socialist idea," Germany again found "the way toward proud self-consciousness," but there began in Austria "a new period of bitterest trials."

"A regime which was lacking in every legal mandate tried to maintain its existence, although rejected by an overwhelming majority of the Austrian people, by the most brutal methods of terror, of bodily and economic chastisement and destruction."

The Führer said that "we, as a great people, had to go through the experience of seeing over 6,000,000 beings of the same origin as ourselves suppressed by a numerically small minority, which simply knew how to bring itself into possession of instruments of power necessary thereto.

"To this political disfranchisement and gagging there corresponded an economic decay which stood in terrible contrast to the blooming of new life in Germany;

"Who could blame these unhappy members of our race if they directed their glances yearningly towards the Reich?"

Asserting he had tried to change the destinies of Austria repeatedly during recent years, he continued:

"Only a madman could believe that, in the long run, he could by suppression and terror rob the people of their love for a race to which it belonged by heredity.

"European history proves that in such cases fanaticism is bred that is all the greater in consequence.

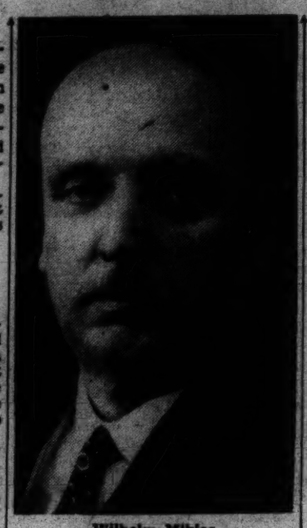
He said Germany took over more than 40,000 Austrian refugees while 10,000 additional went to jail and prison camps in Austria, and hundreds of thousands "were reduced to poverty."

"No nation could in the long run stand for such conditions on its borders, except it deserved to be despised," the Führer avowed.

Censorship:

VIENNA, March 12 (AP)—Foreign correspondents and picture agencies quickly felt National Socialist censorship. A correspondent for the International News Service remained under arrest after being detained in his office last night.

The authorities refused to permit wire transmission of an Associated Press picture showing troops at Graz. The messenger who carried it was threatened with arrest.



Wilhelm Miklas
Still "President of Austria"

The Cabinet:

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, March 12—The new Austrian Cabinet is headed by Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart. He holds three portfolios—Chancellor, War Minister, and Minister of Police. A cultured Roman Catholic, pro-German lawyer, he hitherto has been distinguished not only for moderation but for firmness. He was appointed Minister of Interior in the last Cabinet at Herr Hitler's request.

Edmund Glaise-Horstenau, formerly Minister without Portfolio, who is known for his marked pro-German sympathies, has been named Vice-Chancellor.

Michael Skubl, who was Secretary of State in the Ministry of Interior in the previous Cabinet, has been retained in charge of the police.

Another one of Herr Schuschnigg's ministers, Rudolf Neumeyer, retains the Finance portfolio. The new Foreign Minister, Dr. Wilhelm Wolff, has been an official under Herr Schuschnigg in the Foreign Ministry. He has not been a pronounced National Socialist. The Minister of Education, Dr. Oswald Menghin, is a full-time university professor, which shows he has not been very active in National Socialist politics, otherwise he would have been dismissed. Anton Rheinthaler, Minister of Agriculture, long has been known as a "pronounced National," and as such has not been liked by extreme National Socialists.

Hans Pitschböck has been named Minister of Commerce.

Franz Hüber, brother-in-law of Field Marshal Hermann Göring, has been named Minister of Justice; Dr. Hugo Jury takes the post as Minister of Social Welfare, and Ernst Kaltenbrunner is to be Skubl's assistant. Hubert Klausner will act as National Socialist's political representative in the new cabinet.

The new Cabinet was announced over the radio, after which the announcer said:

"National Socialists have today seized power in Austria.

"A new era is beginning in Austria.

"We greet the great German Reich."

The address was followed by a band playing not the Austrian hymn but "Deutschland Uber Alles" and the Horst Wessel song, the National Socialist anthem.

Otto:

BRUSSELS, March 12 (AP)—Officials at Steenockerzeel Castle, home of the Archduke Otto, Hapsburg pretender to the throne of Austria, beginning yesterday engaged in 24 hours of telephoning to Vienna and other foreign capitals.

They refused all information regarding the Pretender's whereabouts or comment on Austrian events.

The Archduke Otto is the eldest son of Charles I, who succeeded his granduncle, Emperor Franz Joseph when the latter passed on during the World War. At the end of the war the Provisional Government proclaimed a Republic, and in 1919 the National Legislature banished the Hapsburgs.

Schuschnigg:

VIENNA, March 12 (AP)—Following is the text of Chancellor Schuschnigg's radiocast yesterday:

Today we have been confronted with a difficult and decisive situation.

I am authorized to report to the Austrian people on the events of the day.

The German Government presented the Federal (Austrian) President with an ultimatum with a time limit according to which he had to appoint as Chancellor a candidate who would be proposed to him and appoint a Government according to the dictates of the German Reich.

Otherwise German troops would march into Austria at the hour named.

I declare before the world that reports which were spread in Austria that there have been labor disputes, that streams of blood were flowing, that the Government was not master of the situation and could not keep order, were invented from A to Z.

The Federal President authorises me to inform the Austrian people that we yield to force.

Because even in this grave hour we are not minded at any price to shed German blood, we have given our armed forces an order that in case invasion is carried out they are to withdraw without resistance and await decisions on the hours which are to come.

The President has entrusted Gen. E. Schilhawsky, Inspector General of Troops, with command of armed forces. Through him further instructions will be given to the armed forces.

So, in this hour, I say goodby with the heartfelt wish that God will protect Austria.

New Chancellor:

VIENNA, March 12 (AP)—Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, speaking before his appointment to head the new Austrian Government, in a radio statement, declared:

Men and women in Austria, Deutsche volksgenossen!

With regard to today's events and those we can expect to follow, I want to declare this:

I am still in office as Minister of the Interior and Minister of Security and feel myself responsible for the maintenance of peace and order in this Country. I call on everyone to maintain such order. It is important during the next hours and ensuing days that particular discipline should be maintained. If today there should be demonstrations, they should not assume an excessive character. Particularly, are the Nazi security formations to take care everywhere that peace and order are preserved. I am confident that you will support the Executive's task without reserve and will stand by to assist the executive.

I would assure you that there is no question of any resistance in the event of the German army marching in. The most important duty is the maintenance of order and quiet. Join together to help us approach a happier future.

Ultimatum:

VIENNA, March 12 (AP)—This was the way Austrian chancellery sources pictured the German ultimatum and its "cold Putsch" on Austria:

In the early afternoon yesterday, Wilhelm Keppler, German State Secretary, arrived by airplane. He went to the Chancellery and demanded that Dr. Schuschnigg's proposed plebiscite be postponed. President Miklas refused to yield to the ultimatum, saying he was an elected official and that he could submit to no such threats.

Then Herr Keppler telephoned to Berlin.

Within a short time, Gen. Muff, German military attaché, apeared at the Chancellery with the word that if the plebiscite were not postponed, German troops would march in by 7:30 p. m.

President Miklas refused to yield to this second ultimatum, saying: "I may have to yield, but it will be a yielding to force."

At this critical moment, with the prospect of German invasion, the President called military commanders for a conference on national defense.

Dr. Schuschnigg, informed of the developments, told the President he refused to be responsible for "the shedding of German blood." He offered his resignation.

President Miklas was reluctant to accept it. But Dr. Schuschnigg prevailed, and a few minutes later made his dramatic radio address, saying that in that fateful hour Austria was menaced by a German ultimatum to which a time limit was attached.

Then came selection of Dr. Seyss-Inquart and formation of the new Cabinet.

BERLIN, March 12 (AP)—Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, in handing out advance copies of Herr Hitler's proclamation on Austria, used the occasion to deny that the German Government itself had issued any ultimatum to the Schuschnigg Cabinet.

"Whatever ultimatum was issued came from members of the Schuschnigg Cabinet, which realized an impossible situation had developed," Dr. Goebbels said.

Czechs Close Austrian Border Barring Shelter to Refugees

PRAGUE, March 12 (AP)—The Government of Czechoslovakia closed the Czech-Austrian border at midnight to incoming travelers.

Two hundred Austrian refugees who arrived 30 minutes after midnight at the border station of Lundenberg were refused entrance.

The Austrian Government informed Czech travel agencies that border traffic had been temporarily stopped.

The Czechoslovakian Cabinet met in special session to consider the general situation in connection with events in Austria.

President Edouard Benes presided. The Cabinet was represented as viewing the situation calmly.

The impression prevailed in some quarters that the Nazification of Austria was not the private concern of that neighboring State, but a matter affecting all western powers. In other words, a European affair.

Reports from Bratislava, on the Austrian - Czechoslovakia border about 40 miles from Vienna, said trains and automobiles arriving there were filled with refugees from Vienna.

Austria Bars Frontiers

VIENNA, March 12 (AP)—Virtually all Austria's frontiers were closed to fleeing Austrian citizens, including Jews, and foreign legations in Vienna were besieged with requests for aid to leave the country.

Hungary, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia closed their Austrian borders. Yugoslavia announced Austrian Jews who crossed the border last night probably would be ejected.

Two former Austrian Cabinet members quit the country for Czechoslovakia, their departure publicly announced. They were Fritz Stockinger, Commerce Minister, who was ousted from the Schuschnigg Cabinet in 1936, and Guigo Zernatto, former Secretary of the Fatherland Front.

A number of prominent Salzburg citizens were placed in "protective" custody. They included two prominent Jewish merchants, the editor of the leading newspaper, the editor of a Roman Catholic paper, President of the Salzburg Labor Bureau and several police officials.

Numerous residents of Graz, capital of Styria, also were taken into custody.

Salzburg's former Governor, Franz Rehrl, was seized at midnight, still in night clothes.

Unrest in Hungary

BUDAPEST, Hungary, March 12 (AP)—The Hungarian National Socialists, excited by the Austrian Nazification, started to reorganize their illegal formations and demanded the release of arrested colleagues.

The Ministry of Interior announced the guard at the Austrian border had been strengthened. Interior Minister Joseph Szell has been conducting a vigorous anti-National Socialist campaign.

The Hungarian High Court yesterday lengthened the sentences of more than 70 imprisoned National Socialists by several months each.

Netherlands Calm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, March 12—There is no trace of nervousness in the Netherlands today in view of Germany's coup in Austria.

While deep-felt sympathy is being expressed for Ex-Chancellor Schuschnigg, the Netherlands, both people and Government are observing developments calmly as interested spectators. The Netherlands Government realizes the position of Austria is fundamentally different from that of the Netherlands. Austrian people belong to the German race which is not the case with the Netherlands.

Although public indignation is general, the Government found no occasion to make any protest to the German Government.

Japan Watches Austria

TOKYO, March 12 (AP)—Japan closely watched the Austrian crisis today, receiving hourly radio reports on developments.

It was said that Japan fears greater pressure from Soviet Russia if Germany should be embroiled in possible hostilities growing out of the Nazi coup in Austria.

News from Austria completely overshadowed important parliamentary proceedings in the native press.

Hitler Book Forecast Step

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The basic philosophy underlying Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's move in Austria is clearly explained in his book, "Mein Kampf."

This volume, which is practically a textbook for National Socialists, makes clear that the unification of the German peoples is one of the primary objectives of Herr Hitler's policy.

Speaking of his Austrian birthplace in the first pages of the volume, which appears in English under the title of "My Battle," he refers to "the two German States, the reunion of which we . . . regard as a work worthy of accomplishment by all the means in our power."

"Austrian destruction is a necessary condition for the security of the German race," he declares, in reference to governmental independence. He refers to his "love for my German-Austrian home" and his "deep hatred against the Austrian State" (the Government in power).

Herr Hitler's reasons for "Anschluss" allude to bonds stronger than economic political ones, saying that "German Austria will have to return to the great German Motherland, but not for economic reasons. Even if reunion, looked at from that point of view, were a matter of indifference, nay, even if it were actually injurious, it would still have to come. Common blood should belong to a common Reich."

His ultimatum regarding Germans living abroad has been repeated many times since his ascension to power. Germany will not stop, he says, ". . . until the confines of the Reich include every single German. . . ."

History of Anschluss

By the Associated Press

The story of Anschluss (union) of Austria and Germany since the World War:

Nov. 12, 1918—Austria proclaimed a republic; constitution subsequently adopted provided for Anschluss with Germany.

June 28, 1919—Versailles Treaty signed; Germany agreed to make no moves against Austrian independence without consent of the League of Nations Council.

July 31, 1919—German Republican constitution adopted at Weimar also provided for eventual Anschluss.

Oct. 4, 1922—Austria in return for financial support signed the Geneva Protocol agreeing to maintain itself free and independent, especially economically.

March 19, 1931—Germany and Austria agreed on customs union; Britain protested it was a step to Anschluss and the World Court at the Hague forbade the union.

Jan. 30, 1933—Hitler made Chancellor of Germany.

March 17, 1934—Italy, Austria, and Hungary signed Rome Protocol for closer political co-operation and Austria's economic independence.

July 25, 1934—Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss slain in abortive Nazi Putsch; Mussolini boldly sent troops to Austrian frontier.

Feb. 6, 1935—The London declaration—Britain and France agreed to consult if independence of Austria were menaced.

April 15, 1935—The Stresa Front—Britain, France, and Italy recognized necessity of Austrian independence.

Feb. 12, 1938—Berchtesgaden agreement between Hitler and Schuschnigg. Hitler demands Nazi Ministers in new Cabinet.

Feb. 15, 1938—Five pro-Nazi ministers introduced into Austrian Cabinet.

Feb. 20, 1938—Hitler's Reichstag speech fails to make widely expected declaration respecting Austrian independence.

Feb. 24, 1938—Schuschnigg in speech dedicates self to Country's independent existence.

March 9, 1938—Schuschnigg announces plebiscite for Sunday, March 13.

March 11, 1938—Schuschnigg "postpones" plebiscite and resigns; German troops enter Austria.

March 12, 1938—Hitler returns to native land, Austria.

Stockholm Dines Again

STOCKHOLM, March 12 (AP)—Stockholm's hotel and restaurant lockout ended yesterday. Meals were served for the first time since Jan. 17.

An average wage increase of 15 crowns (about $3.75) a week was included in the settlement. Every available table was booked for a carnival tonight.

For two months the lockout has disorganized not only hotels and restaurants, but in some measure the social life of Sweden itself. Its effect on trade in general has been serious. The sight of Cabinet Ministers and high officials carrying their sandwiches and thermos flasks became an every-day occurrence, as restaurants were unable to supply them with mid-day lunches.

Something like 20,000 workers were involved in the dispute, to which had to be added 500 restaurant musicians, porters, and drivers.

The trouble started when the question arose of a new agreement to replace the one expiring Dec. 31. The employers were willing to accord an average increase of 10 per cent in salaries and to shorten hours of work. But the employees demanded an increase of between 20 and 40 per cent, and increased guarantees for tips.

The Government appointed a commission to mediate between the parties, without, however, curtailing the expected two-month duration of the strike. The fact that the trade unions had very large funds made it virtually certain that the workers would hold out for that length of time.

Governor Considers Bonding N. J. Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 11—Trying a new approach to the relief financing problem, Gov. A. Harry Moore and a committee of legislators and state officials are considering a bond issue and recapture of sinking fund surpluses with other dictated funds.

The bond proposal offered by the Governor contemplates relief financing by the municipalities unassisted until late fall. A state bond issue would be presented to the voters at the November election with reasonable assurance of approval. With this money the State would reimburse municipalities for a share of 1938 relief costs.

It was considered necessary for municipalities to issue bonds themselves to finance relief during the year, and they would be permitted to exceed debt limits for the purpose under legislation to be enacted. Coupled with the plan, a citizens' commission would be set up to frame a permanent relief financing plan to present to the 1939 Legislature.

Spokesman for British Air Secretary Is Named

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain today appointed Earl Winterton, a conservative member of the House of Commons, to the Cabinet to act as spokesman for Air Secretary Viscount Swinton in the Lower House. Lord Swinton has been under fire on charges of inefficient supervision of civil aviation. Earl Winterton will act as deputy to the Air Secretary.

Coeval American Art In Virginia Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., March 11—Virginia, with eight artists' pictures selected to show in the First Biennial Exhibition of Contemporary American Paintings at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, ranks fifth among States in the number of artists to be represented in the show, Museum official said.

The show opens with a preview Saturday for Museum members and guests to see 183 pictures selected from canvases submitted by artists from all over America. Pictures were chosen by a five-man jury of outstanding American painters.

New Film to Depict History of Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Invitations have been received from archives and museums of Washington and Ottawa to send copies of a film being planned depicting Saskatchewan's archaeological history.

Preparations are now being made by the Saskatchewan Archaeological Society to make the motion picture.

Pennsylvania's Wild Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 12—Abolition of the State Game Commission and appointment of a trained specialist to handle its duties is a necessary step if Pennsylvania is to prevent almost complete extinction of its wild-life within the next 25 years, according to Dr. William H. Moore, authority on conservation and propagation of wild life.

Berlin Hails Coup as 'Aid to Peace'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 12—The seizure of power in Austria by the National Socialists, jubilantly welcomed in the Government-controlled press here, is presented in the guise of fulfillment of the age-old longings of millions of Germans—to rescue Austria from its chains. This is accompanied by the oft repeated warning to foreign powers that Austrian affairs concern only the two German-speaking countries.

Abandonment of the "independence" plebiscite announced for Sunday and Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's resignation are generally accepted as clearing the way once and for all for domination of Austria by the National Socialists. The head of the new provisional Government, Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, has given sufficient proof that he will follow implicitly instructions from Berlin.

The presence of German troops in Austria, as well as many forms of indirect pressure will, it is recognized here, help Austria to "clarify" its ideas on the importance of Pan-German co-operation.

Austria's Request

Dr. Seyss-Inquart's telegram requesting German troops for the purpose of restoring order and preventing bloodshed in Austria is played up here. It stressed particularly that the troops were welcomed in Austria not as a force entering a foreign country, but rather as one returning to the lost homeland. It is to Führer Hitler's native country that they are returning, it is added as proof that he has not forgotten his old home.

The Reich's future policy toward Austria, it is declared, however, will not be one of annexation but an endeavor to create a new Austria according to the desire of the Austrian people, free and unfettered by outside influences.

New Plebiscite Planned

As has been the case with every fait accompli with which Germany has confronted Europe, the claim again is made in the case of Austria, that the Reich's action will aid in the establishment of European peace.

Now that Austria is under German domination, arrangements are expected to be made for holding a new plebiscite at some convenient future date.

For such an event the Austrian National Socialists, it is stated, will find ample precedents in the plebiscites which have been held in the Third Reich, and undoubtedly the same methods of attaining complete success will, if necessary, be followed in Austria—despite the fact that Germany vigorously objected to Chancellor Schuschnigg's attempt to use this same method in his unsuccessful battle against German control.

Reminiscent of the claims at the time the National Socialists came into power in Germany is the contention voiced in the press here that the Austrian Government in its hour of great need was rescued from Communism by the Reich's action. Austria, in danger of a Marxist revolution, writes the Berliner Lokalanzeiger, "naturally and logically" turned to the Reich, requesting its help to restore peace to its 6,000,000 Germans and to establish such order as befitted the nature of the country and its inhabitants.

© International

Col. Edmund Glaise-Horstenau
Pro-German Former Minister Without Portfolio in the Schuschnigg Cabinet, Now Vice-Chancellor in the Seyss-Inquart Cabinet

BERLIN, March 12 (AP)—The pronouncement by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, of Germany's assumption of control in Austria, which was read over the radio by Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, contained the specific charge that Austria had violated the agreement of July 11, 1936.

Under this agreement, Germany and Austria pledged non-interference in each other's internal affairs and Germany guaranteed Austria's independence.

After reviewing his attempts to preserve peace through that pact, Herr Hitler charged:

"This agreement was signed merely to be broken the next moment. . . . I then tried a second time to bring about an understanding.

"I tried to convince the representatives of this regime (Austria) who faced me, the Führer elected by the German people, without a legitimate mandate on their part, that this condition would be impossible in the long run, since rising indignation of the Austrian people could not ever be held down by increasing measures of force and that from a certain moment on it also would prove impossible for the Reich longer to stand silently by in face of such violation."

This agreement also was violated, Hitler asserted.

He charged that the plebiscite Austria was to have held tomorrow was an attempt to create an alibi and severely criticized the Schuschnigg plan.

He declared a majority of Austrians would have been disenfranchized and accused Schuschnigg of attempting to hold his power forcibly.

"Who could blame these unhappy members of our race if they directed their glances yearningly toward the Reich?" Der Führer demanded.

"To that Germany with which their ancestors have been united for so many centuries, with whom they once fought shoulder to shoulder in the worst war of all time? Whose culture was their culture to which they themselves have, in so many fields, contributed values of the highest order?

"To suppress this feeling meant nothing less than to condemn hundreds of thousands of human beings to the most dire agony of the soul.

"If, however, some years ago this sorrow was still borne patiently, the will to do away with suppression became even more pronounced in proportion as the prestige of the Reich increased."

It was the 1936 agreement which was followed by the so-called Berchtesgaden conversation early last month, in which German sympathizers were ordered to be placed in the Austrian Cabinet.

Chancellor Prunes Trees During Austrian Crisis

VIENNA, March 12 (AP)—Austria's new Chancellor pruned an apple tree while history was in the making.

After talking and conferring throughout the night, Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart went to a big pear and apple orchard in an outlying section of Vienna. There he carried on his unalterable daily habit of tree-pruning.

After an hour and a half of snipping twigs, he returned to the conferences.

Actors Banned in Run of Play From Taking Job With Films

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Many well-known actors and actresses are in the future to be forbidden to make films during the run of a stage play, according to a decision of a leading London theatrical organization, H. M. Tennent, Ltd. The ban at present applies only to players working for Messrs. Tennent; but it is considered likely to have considerable effect upon the activities of the English cinema, especially if, as is possible, it is adopted by other theater managements. It has come as a total surprise to the cinema world here.

At present, the casts of two plays are affected. These plays are "Robert's Wife," starring Miss Edith Evans and Owen Nares, and "George and Margaret," with Miss Jane Baxter and Miss Joyce Barbour. Both plays are immensely successful. The screen rights of "George and Margaret" were sold for £10,000 some time ago. Miss Baxter and Miss Barbour are well-known to British cinema audiences.

British companies are already reckoning up the probable result of this new attitude on the part of a distinguished theatrical organization. They have to do this without delay, because the relationship between stage and screen has always been much closer in Western Europe than in the United States, and any disturbance of it may be fraught with lasting and important consequences. One of the earliest ambitious films made in Europe was "Queen Elizabeth," in which the French actress Sarah Bernhardt appeared in 1912.

The interdependence of stage and screen is especially close in Britain. Theatrical activity is concentrated on the square mile round London's Piccadilly Circus; and a radius of 20 miles includes all the most prosperous cinema production centers. Denham, Iver Heath, Islington, and Shepherd's Bush, where the films of London Films Productions, Gaumont British, Gainsborough, and the English branch of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer are made, are either in, or very close to, London. Thus there is constant interchange of casts between the cinema and the theater, celebrated players often appearing on the lot in the morning and afternoon, and on the stage at night. It is anticipated that many production plans will have to be altered if players are not to be allowed to combine theater and screen work at one and the same time.

Meanwhile, Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer announce as their second production in England a film called "The Citadel," directed by Victor Saville. The star of this picture is to be Miss Elizabeth Allen, and it is attracting interest here that Miss Allen has just opened up in a new play by H. M. Harwood at the St. James's, one of the best-known of London theaters. Several other players much in the public eye have recently acted both on stage and screen.

Ralph Richardson was in "The Silent Knight" and "Othello" in the theater and in "South Riding" and "The Divorce of Lady X" on the films. Miss Edna Best was also in "South Riding," and has recently finished playing in "The Phantom Light" at the Haymarket. Laurence Olivier was with Mr. Richardson in "The Divorce of Lady X," and is also taking leading Shakespearean roles at the Old Vic.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer disclaim any settled policy in regard to stage actors. They point out that the stars of "A Yank at Oxford," their first British picture, which they have just completed, were Robert Taylor and Maureen O'Sullivan, both of them exclusively screen players. But they add that in the same film there appeared Griffith Jones and Edmund Gwenn, who played respectively in the stage productions "Gertie Maude" by John Van Druten, and "Thank You, Mr. Pepys." In the cast of this latter piece was Barry K. Barnes, who took the part of the Scarlet Pimpernel in the most recent "Pimpernel" film. Mr. Barnes left "Mr. Pepys" in order to fulfil a screen contract.

Schools Training For Empire Posts Praised by Agent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Methods of training young people for careers, as conducted by the Fairbridge Farm Schools in Australia and Canada, were recently commended by Sir Hal Colebatch, Agent General in Britain for Western Australia.

These schools originally trained young people for ownership of farm lands purchased from Western Australia when that province still had big areas awaiting cultivation, Sir Hal said in a London address.

Probably no other country in the world offered such generous encouragement to intending settlers. Any person of the right stamp over 16 might acquire wheat and sheep land on conditional purchase ranging in extent up to 1,000 acres where cultivable or 5,000 acres for grazing. Only a small deposit was demanded, the balance of payment being spread over 25 years.

The Fairbridge Farm Schools led up to such ownership.

Today there are 335 children in the parent institution in Western Australia. In Victoria, Australia, land is being prepared for 258 children. On Vancouver Island, Canada, there are 140 children in residence, a number eventually to be increased to 300.

The plan was first started in 1909 by Kingsley Fairbridge, one of the earliest scholars sent to Oxford from Rhodesia under the scholarship system endowed by Cecil Rhodes.

In 1934 a successful appeal for more funds was launched by the then Prince of Wales. Now additional financial support is needed.

The schools are to help fill empty spaces in the British Empire. "A man," Sir Hal added, "may be a pacifist or a militarist or an imperialist, but he can hardly escape the conclusion that in the modern world only one title to the continued peaceful possession of huge territories of fertile land is likely to be recognised and that is their effective occupation and their use not only for their own people but for the world."

High Mill Costs Can Be Cut, Says Worcester Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—High costs in textile mill operation can be reduced through simple economy measures such as the elimination of waste, said Albert Palmer, chief engineer of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works of Worcester, Mass.

Addressing a meeting of the Textile Society of Canada in this city, Mr. Palmer said that reduction of payroll for indirect labor can be accomplished by eliminating unnecessary employees. Scrapping of inactive buildings and equipment, and a more efficient use of space also contribute to operation economy, he added.

The mill man, he declared, is faced with the necessity of reducing his prices due to a highly competitive market. He is also working under conditions where many of the old opportunities for cost reduction have been removed. Management finds itself in an era of high costs, encircled by barriers which prevent escape to the regions of low cost through the avenues that hitherto have been used.

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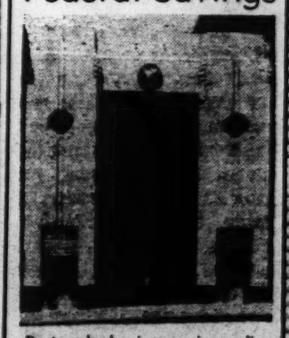

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Arnold Trust Busting Turns From Pen to Legal Methods

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thurman W. Arnold's appointment as Assistant Attorney General in charge of antitrust cases focuses attention upon his recent controversial book, "Folklore of Capitalism," and this book, in its turn, focuses attention upon the social and economic philosophy that Mr. Arnold may bring into the Administration.

Mr. Arnold, Wyoming lawyer, one-time Mayor of Laramie, Dean of West Virginia Law School, now professor at Yale Law School, got himself really talked about when he lifted his puckish and joyous pen to depict American institutions as creatures of elaborate folklore, symbolism, and ceremonies. His "Folklore of Capitalism" led reviewers to hail him as a Darwin, a Veblen, a Karl Marx, and a Machiavelli—quite an addition to the Brain Trust.

Satire on Corporations

This "enfant terrible" of the literary world has already addressed himself to trust busting. His original weapons were "volleys of silvery laughter"; now he must utilize less glamorous legal foils. The most arresting and pertinent portion of his book consists of a satire on corporations as persons. Whether influenced by the Arnold concept or not, it is hardly without import, that Justice Hugo Black in the Connecticut General Life Insurance Case assailed the assumption that corporations are persons.

To Mr. Arnold, the idea of corporations as persons stems from a myth. The substance of this myth is the legend of the pre-eminent position of the businessman in American folklore. When the independent businessman largely disappeared, Mr. Arnold says the court, the intellectuals, the press, and all shapers of public opinion got busy and transferred all the immunities and virtues of the "rugged individualist" to the corporation.

Court-Invented Ceremonies

"The court," he says, "invented most of the ceremonies which kept the myth alive and preached about them in a most dramatic setting. It dressed huge corporations in the clothes of simple farmers and merchants and thus made attempts to regulate them appear as attacks on liberty and the home."

Then in his most Voltarian vein, Mr. Arnold observes:

"Anyone who actually struggled for the liberties of actual individuals, rather than idealized ones, was greeted with the hostility that greets anyone who tears the veil away from a great symbol."

Since these corporations possessed elements of sharp dissimilarity to the owner of a little grocery store, American folklore had to invent another ceremony to meet the situation. This was achieved, according to Mr. Arnold, by the antitrust laws.

These laws, he says, "were the answer of a society which unconsciously felt the need of great organizations, and at the same time had to deny them a place in the moral and logical ideology of the social structure. . . . The antitrust laws remained as a most important symbol. Whenever anyone demanded practical regulation, they formed an effective moral obstacle, since all the liberals would answer with a demand that the antitrust laws be enforced."

Going Back to the Horse

Many observers of the national scene find such views provocative, when they come from the man who may be the country's chief prosecutor of monopolies. They ask if he will treat the antitrust laws as mere "moral gestures," as he argues they have become, or will he change all this and conduct a stern fight against bigness itself. His latest book indicates that he will not conduct any crusade to break down huge business and financial organizations.

Of those who favor such a turning back of the clock, he writes:

"The obvious impossibility of this idea was explained away by the theory that it should be done step by step, just as the return of the horse to replace the automobile would have to be accomplished. The country was supposed to go back gradually, through the different makes, back to the old Model T Ford, until they had the little automobile that was really inferior to the horse. Then they would eagerly embrace the horse."

What Mr. Arnold Proposes

Then, if Mr. Arnold believes that corporations have been enjoying an unwarranted and harmful immunity under their cloak as persons, and, if he disbelieves that they can be atomized back to little business establishments, what does he propose? He recommends that a modern mythology and folklore be constructed that recognizes these corporations for what they really are—great organizations, with social relations so impersonal that governmental devices must furnish the essential protection and security for the public. Mr. Arnold says in his "Folklore of Capitalism":

This book "does not attack the use of the corporate personality in folklore. The results have been the creation of one of the greatest productive machines the world has ever known. . . . This book is concerned only with diagnosing the present difficulties that have come upon us now that the industrial feudalism is no longer protecting large groups of our citizens who demand security—"

Appraisal of the President

Mr. Arnold's appraisal of President Roosevelt appears to contain the marrow of the philosophy he is likely to express in the conduct of his new office. He says:

"He (President Roosevelt) expresses for a majority of the public the current distrust of old myths and the belief that the Government has a new role to play in providing for the security of individuals in their jobs and in the distribution of goods."

To those who bewail the tendency to acclaim President Roosevelt, he has this to say:

"Editorial economics, which are the only kind that ever reach the people, are simply a list of impending disasters. Those who most desire to substitute the ideal of a rule of law for the worship of a single personality are doing everything to defeat their own ends by refusing to advocate an attitude toward the function of government which would make that personality less important."

Approval of Arnold Foreseen in Senate

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 12

Judiciary Committee members predicted today prompt Senate confirmation of Thurman W. Arnold's nomination for Assistant Attorney General.

Senator William E. Borah said he had received some information about Mr. Arnold which he wished to check before making up his mind on the nomination, but that he did not know whether the data would be important enough to bring before the full Committee.

The Committee plans to meet Monday, and members said privately a vote for confirmation is assured. Similar approval was expected in the Senate, which may take up the nomination Tuesday.

Uday Shan-Kar: Dance Center In India His Ideal

NEW YORK, March 12—With the close of his American tour at Carnegie Hall tonight, Uday Shan-Kar is retiring from public life as a dancer to carry out a project he has been planning for some time,—the establishment in India of an art and cultural center based on the oldest and most fundamental art form—dance.

There the dance of India in all its branches and ramifications will be focused for study and research. The dance-drama of tradition, the folk-dance of remote provinces, scarcely known outside of the native regions, even in India, the dances of ritual and celebration, will be recorded in motion picture, analyzed, refined, and re-shaped for concert presentation.

Music and art in their relation to the dance will also be featured in the curriculum, their history likewise studied and musical notations mechanically recorded. The student will learn not only the meaning of the traditional music, but the making and playing of those musical instruments so oddly decorative and piquant sounding to Western eyes and ears. Similarly they will undertake the design and making of costumes and costume jewelry, and study painting and drawing in connection with make-up, costume and choreography.

In all this work the chief idea is to preserve cultural traditions while exploring and developing new fields. The dance in India is waning, says Shan-Kar, and he fears the old forms will be lost if they are not recaptured in time.

Two uncommon notes are sounded in description of this project. One is that it will be made "accessible to all the people of India, regardless of caste, race, or religious creed." Another is the place of Western influence in the scheme. Not only will American backers furnish financial support, (Mr. and Mrs. Elmhurst, founders of Dartington Hall, Totnes, England, where the Chekov Theater Sudio and the Jooss-Leeder School of Ballet have their homes, have already substantially shown their interest), but the business management of the school and entire enterprise will be under American supervision. Shan-Kar, educated in England, observing Western ways in his many tours, has noted the great proficiency in this department of present-day life, in Occidental civilization. For further backing, he has engaged the attention of the Misses Anne Morgan, Louise Branch, and Malvina Hoffman, organizers of the recent Dance International in New York. American representatives will keep the public here informed of progress.

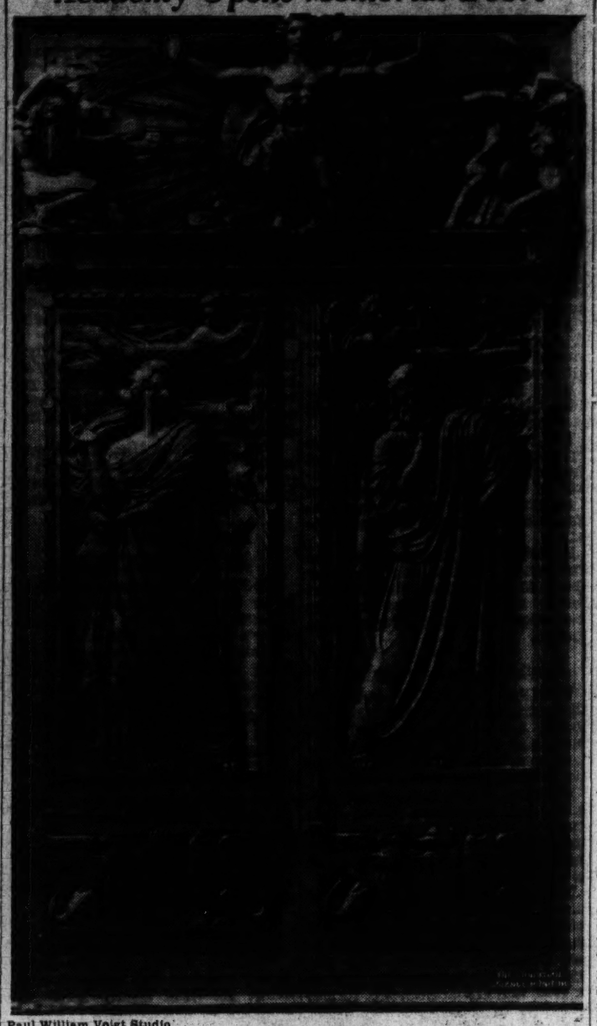
Shan-Kar, as artistic director, has already received many applications from Western students, anxious to benefit by the thorough training in Eastern art the project promises. He does not feel, however, that there is properly a place for Western pupils until the center has proved itself on its own ground and with its own material. Later, perhaps, when he has accomplished at least a part of the substantial work he has in mind, there may be a place for them, as there will be for new companies to tour India and the Western world.

The site for this enterprise has not yet been chosen. Shan-Kar hopes to have it near Bombay. He would like to have it appear, like a magic castle, full-grown and equipped, and in perfect running order, overnight. But there is an immense amount of work to be done before his dream can be brought to realization.

Before it is begun, it is already, though rooted in Oriental soil, linked through various branches, to the West. The fruit it bears will concern the civilized world.

Shan-Kar's Boston recital reviewed: Page 10.

Academy Opens Memorial Doors



Paul William Voigt Studio

Bronze Portals

New Doors Open at the 155th Street Entrance of the Academy of Arts and Letters, New York City. Designed by Adolph Alexander Weinman, Sculptor, the Gift is Dedicated to the Memory of Mary E. Wilkins Freeman and the Women Writers of America

Mooney Pardon Resolution Wins Assembly Vote

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 12 (AP)—Tom Mooney won the first step of his newest fight for freedom from San Quentin Prison early today when the California Assembly adopted a resolution intended to grant him a legislative pardon.

Approval of the unique measure climaxed two tempestuous days in which Mooney and Police Capt. Charles Goff of San Francisco personally told the Assembly their divergent stories of Mooney's conviction for the 1916 Preparedness Day bombing that killed 10 and injured 40 persons here.

Adopted by a bare majority, 41 to 29, the resolution still must be approved by the Senate, which turned down a similar measure last year.

Doubt on Authority

Doubts have been expressed as to the Legislature's authority to pardon Mooney, who is serving a life term.

The Legislative Counsel, official legal guide of the Legislature, previously ruled the Governor alone has the power to pardon a person convicted of a felony.

The fight before the Legislature was protracted by efforts of Mooney supporters to boost their total from 39, which they first recorded Thursday, to the necessary majority of 41. There are 80 seats in the Assembly.

Switch in Vote

The resolution finally passed when Assemblyman Jefferson Peyser of San Francisco changed his vote.

Captain Goff, who directed the gathering of evidence against Mooney and Warren K. Billings, also serving a life sentence for the bombing, appeared before the Assembly to deny Mooney's charges he was framed.

"I didn't frame Mooney or any other man," the Captain said. "I have a 42-year record on the police force. Take your choice between the statements of Mooney or me."

Mooney also is seeking freedom on a writ of habeas corpus from the United States Supreme Court. The State Supreme Court refused to issue a writ.

Bronze Portals Hang at Academy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—Decorated bronze doors, a fund for which was established by an unnamed member of the Academy of Arts and Letters three years ago, are finished and in place at the 155th Street entrance to the Academy. Adolph Alexander Weinman, sculptor, designed and executed the work.

"The dominant central figure in the transom is the Spirit Triumphant banishing the Shades of Ignorance and of Fear, which are represented by the cowering groups at extreme ends of the transom," Mr. Weinman said, interpreting his work. "In the long door-panels are represented Imagination and the Genius of Inspiration at the left and Thought and Genius of Immortal Fame at the right. The pair of griffins in each of the lower door-panels are symbolic of high courage. They are the guardians of the Sacred Fire and the Printed Word."

The gift is dedicated to the memory of Mary E. Wilkins Freeman and the women writers of America.

Author Retracts Du Pont Charges

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—A public retraction of statements imputing fraud to E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, appearing in the first six printings of "America's 60 Families," was issued last night by Ferdinand Lundberg, author of the book, and the Vanguard Press, publisher.

As a result of "this vindication," the company said it was withdrawing a $150,000 libel suit against the author and publisher. In a statement to the readers of the book and the public generally, the latter said, in part:

"Upon reference to certain public records, we have found that the charges made by Government investigators against the du Pont Company as to war contracts, the sale of bodies of its employees, and kindred matters, were refuted by evidence later adduced, and that this company was exonerated in a confidential letter written by Former Attorney General Sargent to the War Department."

Warning Is Given Of Fascist Peril In South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The United States and Great Britain should be cooperating in every way to support the rights and liberties we enjoy under a democratic form of government, declared Frank E. Gannett, New York publisher, in an address before the Pan American League, at its annual banquet given at the Indian Creek Club in Miami Beach.

"Great Britain and America are the same blood, have the same ideals and speak the same language," he said. "Naturally, America hesitates to interfere in the affairs of Europe. We are so opposed to war that we are not likely to do anything in the present situation. I myself would rather accept any alternative to war, yet sometimes I fear we may pay dearly for pursuing a policy of isolation."

Mr. Gannett told the League that recent developments in the world make the work of the Pan American League of great importance.

"The greatest possibilities for development in the world are in South America," he explained. "Hundreds of thousands of Germans are getting a foothold in Brazil. The Japanese also have a large colony there. Italians, too, have been migrating in large numbers to South America.

"What concerns me more than trade, however, is the fact that Fascism may get a foothold in these countries and democratic government be overthrown. Then there may come a time when we shall have to defend the Monroe Doctrine or abandon it.

"Unfortunately, for years the South American republics misunderstood us and the Monroe Doctrine. They thought we merely wanted to exploit them. This opinion has been partly corrected, and one of the happiest developments recently has been the announcement that several of the South American countries are ready now to join with the United States in a defense of the Western Hemisphere."

Mr. Gannett blamed "intolerable economic conditions" for the prevalence of dictatorship in the world. Because their economic lot became so bad, he said, the people listened to any demagogue who offered even a ray of hope."

Tower-to-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

re-establishment of Italo-British relations on a cordial footing. Said Lord Perth: We hope for a mutually satisfactory solution of former difficulties. Both negotiators await final instructions for the conversations to begin later.

The Von Ribbentrop London talks are expected to have their influence on the parley, but preliminary instructions to Lord Perth are believed to include a request for the withdrawal of troops from Libya, turning off the anti-British Radio tap, Italian adhesion to the London Naval Treaty, the status quo on the Mediterranean fleets, and a standstill agreement on Mediterranean Island fortifications.

Von Ribbentrop Conversations

¶ **The arrival** of Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop in London was marred by a demonstration of intolerance toward the German envoy, which left scars and healed nothing. Scheduled to return to Germany on Friday—with discussions apparently at a stalemate over Germany's demand for colonies and Britain's refusal to concede except as a concomitant to a general Eupean appeasement—the crisis in Austria resulted in a postponement of the Reich Foreign Minister's departure. Britain's interest in Austria's status, which Viscount Halifax pointed out to the visitor, and disapproval of invasion by German troops have not lessened the tension that has marked the Minister's conversations with Premier Chamberlain, Viscount Halifax and Sir Robert Vansittart.

France Seeks Unity

¶ **France's contribution** to the general European search for internal stability this week is another government realignment. Faced with an acute financial crisis and a franc heading for new lows, Paris seeks a more stable political basis for economic recovery through a broadening of party representation in Government, reaching from Communists to Conservatives. The search results in the resignation of Camille Chautemps from the Premiership and the tentative return of Léon Blum to that position. In appointing M. Blum to the task, President Lebrun seeks to bridge the crisis, aggravated by the Austro-German situation and the new British foreign policy, with support of M. Blum's Socialists together with Communist backing for a new People's Front, or a wider National Union Government. The program sought through the hoped for reorganization includes special emergency powers for decrees necessary to the impending National Defense Loan, economy measures, industrial regulation, and the establishment of an atmosphere of social peace and confidence through labor co-operation. And now in the face of Reichsführer Hitler's sudden blow at Austria, France is attempting to form a "Government of Public Safety," including all French parties, after the model of France's old wartime Government.

The Week in Washington

¶ **Monday** — The United States moves to take physical and diplomatic possession of two islands in the Pacific Ocean on the air lane to Australia. . . . Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the TVA, continues his contention that "evasion, intrigue and sharp strategy," had been practised by his associates in the TVA directorate. . . . Republican members of the House Naval Affairs Committee file a minority report, charging that the Administration's billion dollar naval construction bill would give blanket power to Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy. . . . Secretary of State Hull signs the Czechoslovakian trade agreement, giving that country concessions on shoes and other manufactured products in exchange for concessions on certain agricultural and industrial products from America.

¶ **Tuesday** — President Roosevelt summons the three directors of the TVA for a meeting with him Friday. . . . The Interstate Commerce Commission grants increases in railroad freight rates.

¶ **Wednesday**—The "third basket" tax is defeated in the House, when Democratic ranks are split. The bill called for a surtax on closely held or family corporations and was an Administration measure. . . . Senator Bridges of New Hampshire charges that the TVA is a "rotten outfit" and should come in for congressional investigation. His remarks precipitate a debate in the Senate.

¶ **Thursday** — President Roosevelt sends Congress a report of the National Resources Committee, containing a six-year plan to harness the nation's water resources. The plan would cost federal, state and local governments $2,124,867,000. The President proposes that it shall be a guide for future water conservation and control.

¶ **Friday**—After three hours of voting the House passes the new Tax Bill, with "third basket" out and liquor and pork import levies in. The bill is expected to yield some $5,000,000,000 annually. It goes now to the Senate. . . . Arthur Morgan refuses to submit evidence to support his charges against his colleagues of the TVA, demanding a congressional investigation.

For index of the week in Washington, see page 4.

Headlines Around World

¶ **Moscow**—Trial of the 21 blood purge victims reaches half-way mark on Monday. "Confessed" conspirators describe murders by poison at Henry G. Yagoda's direction. Chief Prosecutor demands that all but two face a firing squad.

¶ **Rome**—Italy sends 5000 more fighters to Spain. Italy remains in an attitude of "watchful waiting" as German march into Austria proceeds.

¶ **Spain**—Rebel cruiser torpedoed, British rescue 400 men from vessel. . . . Rebels retaliate with raids on Cartagena. Insurgents launch a drive along a 70-mile front north of Teruel. They gain 15 miles, but Madrid drive is blocked.

¶ **China**—Japanese plug another avenue of escape for Shansi defenders. Hirota holds out palm branch to America. Japanese take Puchow terminus, claim all Shansi. Chinese report retaking of 12 towns behind Japanese lines north of Yellow River. Japanese suffer heavy losses in Western Suiyuan.

¶ **Mexico**—Lays embargo on oil companies to cover strike wages as order by Court. Judge delays enforcement.

Hors D'Oeuvre Hors De Combat As 'Apiteaser' Hops Onto Menu

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"Apiteasers" is the word chosen as a fitting substitute for "hors d'oeuvres" on the menu of American hotels and restaurants.

For a year hotel men have been conning over exactly 988 suggestions submitted as easier to slip off the tongue than the French term. It appears there was nothing wrong with the traditional name for those dainty little square and diamond-shaped pieces of bread topped with tasty bits of sardines, caviar, and truffles except that it was too difficult to pronounce.

Guests at hotels fidgeted in their seats while looking over the menu. They were caught muttering or stuttering over the French word, calling it anything from "horse doves" to "orders" and finally bashfully pointing to the card saying: "We would like some of this."

Long aware of this situation the Greater Chicago Hotel Association put on a contest offering a prize to anyone who could find a more pronounceable word than "hors d'oeuvres." Then the recommendations began to pour in—"app-whett," "anchoeviars," "cheerbits," "whippetits" and so on. But of all the suggestions, the Association finally decided upon "apiteasers" as a good pronounceable and appropriate word for the American menu.

The Winner

Strangely enough, the man proposing the new word, Roy C. Alciatore, is the proprietor of a famous French restaurant in New Orleans founded some 99 years ago by his grandfather, Antoine Alciatore. He was given the cup of award at the Midwest Hotel Show here recently.

But there are other things absorbing the attention of hotel men besides the phraseology on the bill of fare. They are trying to cut down maintenance expense for one thing, and they are cheered by the news that traveling is on the increase because, as soon as people begin to move hither and yon, they usually stop for a night or two at a hotel, thus swelling the business.

Travelers should not be surprised this summer if they wake up in a hotel room some morning and discover that the ceiling is a dark tan color, instead of white, that two walls in the room are dark brown while the other two are light yellow. No, the man did not run out of paint. It was meant to be that way. For, as Fred W. Eckert told the hotel men, this kind of an interior decoration job cuts down room maintenance costs.

Furthermore, he said that a unique list of innovations had been introduced into the rooms of a large hotel in Chicago for the sake of maintenance economies. Two walls painted in deep flat color promised a less expensive upkeep than the entire four done in the delicate perishable shades. The backs of lounge chairs were cut down low enough so that there would be no headrest to be soiled. Window drapes designs were planned so that half instead of full width material could be used. Bedspread fabrics were selected of colors and texture that would not crush easily or soil readily from shoes or handbags, Mr. Eckert said. Instead of the dainty old-fashioned "tidy" to keep the arms of chairs clean, this hotel has adopted bright-colored leatherette doilies.

Greater Co-operation

The time is ripe for greater co-operation between hotels and all public transportation systems, Edgar F. Zells, president of the Jefferson Transportation Company, told the hotel men. The unsettled conditions in Europe are turning Americans more than ever to the idea of seeing America first, and the coming year, he pointed out, would probably mean heavy travel and resort business.

"California, the first of many states to advertise its charms, reports that 1937 was its biggest year in tourist history," said Mr. Zells. "Maine and some other states have also boasted their biggest year in 1937. The greatest travel era we have known in this country lies just ahead, I believe."

Last year Canada spent $200,000 on advertising in American newspapers and magazines, had an influx of more than 18,000,000 people who left about $295,000,000, it was reported by D. Leo Dolan, chief of the Canadian Travel Bureau. Inquiries from Americans about travel in Canada as the result of this advertising are running 33.2 per cent ahead of last year, he said. But the travel is not all in the same direction either. Canadian visitors crossed the border last year and left approximately $120,000,000, Mr. Dolan said.

Sharecrop Relief Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—Better education, more industrial jobs, and establishment of a "live at home" program to feed farm families more adequately is the plan advanced by Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the United States Secretary of Agriculture, for solution of the social problem created by sharecropping in the South.

Speaking on a joint program with Norman Thomas, Chairman of the Socialist Party, in connection with the second National Sharecroppers Week, Dr. Ezekiel stressed last night that the tenant farming situation in the Southern States could not be regarded as an isolated condition, but had to be considered in relation to the whole prosperity of the area.

Income Too Low

"It is not only the sharecropper in the South who suffers from poverty," he said. "Many of their landlords also have low incomes. The total income is not enough to provide a decent standard of living, no matter how it is split up. A better standard depends on increasing the economic productivity of the people of the South."

Mr. Thomas, who spoke from a radio station here while Dr. Ezekiel's address was relayed from Washington, estimated America's sharecroppers as from 7 to 8 per cent of the national population. It would be difficult to match in Europe and Asia the sordid misery of this section of the American people, he said.

Big Crop a Calamity

"We are dealing with a national—not a sectional—problem for which our national economy is responsible," Mr. Thomas continued. "It is not the fault of the planters that a bumper crop is a calamity to workers in cotton fields who have not enough cotton to supply them with decent clothes, sheets, table cloths or other textiles."

Observed this year in 17 cities, National Sharecroppers Week was sponsored jointly by the Southern Tenant Farmers Union and the Workers Defense League.

Japan's Arms Budget Seeks $1,402,000,000

TOKYO, March 12 (AP)—The House of Peers yesterday passed the supplementary military budget calling for appropriation of 4,850,000,000 yen (about $1,402,000,000) to meet the costs of the war in China in 1938.

The measure, which was passed by the lower house last Tuesday, went to Emperor Hirohito for approval. Of the total, 2,397,000,000 yen will go to the Army, 1,043,000,000 yen to the Navy and the remainder will be held in reserve.

Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh Sail Quietly for Britain

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Departing as secretly as they returned to their native land three months ago, Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh sailed early today to rejoin their two sons in England.

Since the arrival of the couple Dec. 8, Col. Lindbergh has been engaged in negotiations for the Pan American Airways, with which he is associated.

Ortiz

(Continued from Page 1)

sibility. They are responsible for the political crises. It is they who should educate the masses, guiding them towards fulfillment of highest ideals and social perfection."

President Ortiz considers the existence of well-organized parties as essential to the success of democratic government. The constitution does not mention them but their existence is presupposed in the representative system. They should be real schools of democracy, where citizens can learn to practice its essential activities, he said. It could not be denied, according to the President, that "we are experiencing a crisis of political parties."

The President, referring to the necessity for political party education of the masses, cited the case of the recent trade decline. The people should have explained to them how the crops were not now so abundant, and how the general economy of the Country, their own position included, was affected by a natural event. Such a situation should not be exploited for purposes of political disorder, he said.

"The world is restive," he stated, "in the face of war threats, and the situation has been worsened by social problems succeeding those of an economic order. It is at this point that party leaders incure responsibility. They must not introduce into America, problems which, fortunately, we do not yet possess."

Regarding foreign relations, President Ortiz said: "Argentina loves peace and justice, but in the present position of the world only strong peoples can hope to preserve them. Experience has shown that weak or defenseless nations cannot trust in justice or live in peace." This was considered the new President's defense of the Argentina's continued arms expansion.

Georgia County Goes Wet

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 12 (AP)—The second Georgia county to hold a local option liquor election under the law that ended the State's 22 years of prohibition—Muscogee on the border of wet Alabama—voted 5,898 to 477 yesterday for legalization on unofficial returns.

Plane Plant Worker Held on Spy Charge

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—A German-born airplane mechanic, the fourth person to be arrested in the metropolitan area within a month on espionage charges, was held today in default of $10,000 bail.

The mechanic, Otto Hermann Voss, 39, of Floral Park, was employed in the Seversky Aircraft Corporation's shops at Farmingdale, Long Island. He was charged with delivering, and inducing others to deliver, "to agents of a foreign power, certain documents, writings, code books, signal books, photographs, instruments and information relating to the defense of the United States."

He was arrested under the World War Espionage statute which the Government invoked when it held two soldiers and a woman hairdresser here Feb. 26 on espionage charges. Voss is a naturalized citizen and is married.

U. S. Engineer Approves Four Harbor Surveys

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of Army Engineers, approved yesterday surveys for proposed improvements in Port Angeles Harbor, Wash., the Sabine-Neches waterway, Texas, the Roseau River, Minn., and Clinton Harbor, Conn.

A channel 8 feet deep and 100 feet wide to the wharves and a maneuvering basin are contemplated in Clinton Harbor.

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 12

President:
- Issued executive order giving authority over Canton and Enderbury Islands in Pacific to Interior Department.
- Sent six-year flood control and water resources program to Congress.
- Named Ernest G. Draper to be member of Federal Reserve Board.
- Signed bill maintaining capital of Commodity Credit Corporation at $100,000,000.
- Nominated Thurman W. Arnold of Yale to be Assistant Attorney General.
- Renewed term of Joseph B. Poindexter as Governor of Hawaii.
- Transferred Meredith Nicholson, former Minister to Venezuela, to Nicaragua.
- Transferred Antonio Gonzale, former Minister to Ecuador, to Venezuela.
- Defended Federal Works Program to Community Chest workers.
- Called TVA Directors on carpet to investigate their feud; Defied by Arthur Morgan, Chairman.

Senate:
- Passed amendment to farm bill looking to marketing quotas for burley tobacco.
- Passed bill authorizing expenditure of $30,000 to buy surplus fish and fish products.
- Passed $48,000,000 appropriation bill for District of Columbia.

House:
- Passed 294-95 Administration tax bill to correct present inequities.
- Voted to publicize corporation salaries of $75,000 or more a year.

Departments:
- Post Office announced revision of postage stamps.
- I. C. C. authorized Class I railroads to raise rates to extent of $200,000,000.

Depression Benefited Humanity, Bishop Says

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—The Right Reverend James de Wolf Perry, Bishop of Rhode Island, said today before sailing for Europe on the liner Bremen that the depression had been a "wholesome experience" for Christianity. Bishop Perry, former presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Perry plan visits to American churches in Europe before attending the meeting of the World Council of Churches in Utrecht from May 9 to 13.

"The real depression was before 1929, when people were prosperous and complacent," he said. "But the American way of life today, as I have seen it closely for eight years, is Christian." The Bishop expressed belief the World Council of Churches would confine its work to religious matters.

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Excellent Reproduction of Period Furniture
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Hasle-Rüegsau
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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Self-Help in Improving the Speaking Voice

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Tone Quality in the Voice Can Be Self-Cultivated

And the Business Man or Girl Is Beginning to Realize the Relation of a Pleasant Tone to Success

Self-Help Series
Second of Nine Daily Articles

Abraham Lincoln said, "I will study and prepare myself, and it may be my turn will come." Young workers, older workers, business and professional people, both men and women, are today studying to make themselves better fit for their present work or better able to go on to broader and higher fields. In thus "preparing" oneself, it is often the so-called little things that count much: in one's work, one's everyday appearance, one's voice and bearing, one's point of view about the work, etc. The series of nine articles of which the following is the second, deals with some of these highly important lesser things.

By Alice Myers
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Brown from the apartment across the hall greets you in the elevator with a hearty "good morning." Her tone is warm and rich and so expressive of genuine good will that you start out the door with a feeling that it is indeed a good morning, although actually an unwelcome drizzle may at once envelop you, or a boisterous wind come charging around the corner. If your work is in a large office, you are, happily, well acquainted with Mr. Smith of the deep, resonant voice. You like the way he swings along the corridor distributing a cheerful greeting there and a ringing laugh here. Involuntarily, at the familiar sound, you smile to yourself over your typewriter and feel the brighter for that passing voice. Then there is Mrs. Jones, who rings up your department occasionally for information. You like to have her call just to hear her voice. Clear and musical, it radiates friendliness and begets in you an eagerness to help her find what she needs. You would be glad to have her call oftener.

And so it is—at the office, in the home, on the street, in the lecture hall, or over the radio, the beautiful voice, be it man's or woman's, is a tremendous asset, helping to win friends and giving pleasure wherever it is heard. So great an asset is it, in fact, that speech courses today are legion, in schools and out, while some business firms have instituted vocal training for their employees. We can if we will, however, at no expense and with a minimum of time, do much to improve our speaking voices without having to attend a special class.

Worth One's Effort To Develop It

Improving the tone quality of the voice is the phase of voice work we shall consider here. No matter how lovely or unlovely one's present speaking voice, it lies within the power of each one to enrich its quality of tone. Clear enunciation and correct pronunciation, of course, are also important elements of effective and pleasing speech, but tone quality is that indefinable something that expresses the individuality of the person speaking. However distinct and unmistakable one's words, their ultimate effect is determined largely by the tone of voice in which they are uttered. A high-pitched rasp or a guttural roar, a shrill squeak, a whine, or merely an uninteresting monotone, are vocal garments that detract from the words they clothe, sometimes even completely disguising the speaker's meaning. Beauty of tone lends charm to speech. It is worth what time and effort it may take to develop it.

While we shall give a few simple exercises that will help to free the vocal instrument and keep it in good working order, it is essential to understand, as one speech authority has said, that the real foundation of the speaking voice is the thinking. "Speech sounds," writes Alice Evelyn Craig in "The Junior Speech Arts," "are first thought before they are expressed by the voice. For instance, a person may have a kindly, a happy, or a big-hearted voice, but we know that the kindliness, happiness, or big-heartedness are first in the person's character—his general thinking—before they come forth in his voice."

Another voice teacher puts it this way: "Beautiful tone does not originate in the body, although the vocal apparatus must be utilized for its expression." It is like the sculptor and his clay. The beautiful statue does not originate in the clay, rather in the sculptor's thinking; he simply uses the clay to express his thought. And the more beautiful his thought the lovelier the sculpture.

It follows, too, that just as an accurately observant eye is important to the sculptor, so a listening ear is of great importance to the producer of tone. You can train yourself to listen for correct and musical sounds; for instance, make a practice of asking yourself: Is this pitch higher than that or lower? Has that tone a lovely singing quality or is it merely a dull thud? Is there variety in those sounds or are they monotonous? As you listen for good and beautiful speech tones,—clear, resonant, flexible, forcible tones,—you will help to establish such tones in your thought, and hence in your own speech.

Encouraging Concept

This concept of the relation of thinking to voice is most encouraging. Perhaps you are one of those who have long thought that the beauty of their voices is determined by and dependent upon a physical apparatus they are powerless to change. Such a false belief is a definite handicap. Like expecting the cart to draw the horse and then being surprised that you get nowhere. Although a person may believe he can do nothing to change his vocal apparatus, he will admit he can change his thinking. It may not be easy and he may not want to change it, but he will admit that it can be done. And such admission is a necessary first step—in improving one's speech as in anything else.

While, then, we are striving to cultivate those qualities of thought—joy, friendliness, sincerity, tenderness, spontaneity, courage and the like—which alone will give beauty to our voices, there are certain steps we can take to put our vocal apparatus into good working order. Take posture, for example. You would hardly expect a grand piano to give forth its finest tones if it had lost a leg and was leaning heavily on one side with its top wedged shut and its pedals out of commission. No more can you expect the best results from your vocal instrument if you indulge in a poor posture that hampers the free, normal functioning of lungs and diaphragm, both of which are useful parts of the vocal mechanism.

Good Posture

Good posture, whether one is sitting or standing, means head up, chest up, and abdomen drawn in. And one should keep the hands, including the fingers, restfully still. When standing, the knees should be slightly bent and the weight on the balls of the feet rather than on the heels. When the body is in this position, the breathing organs have free play, and the muscles that regulate the breathing are easily placed under control. You can put correct posture into practice wherever you are—at home, at the office, walking to and from the station. It will require persistent effort to overcome poor posture habits, but persistence wins, and the result will be a great improvement in your appearance as well as a help to your voice.

Proper breathing—breathing that is correctly centered, deep, and regular—is likewise fundamental to beautiful vocalization, and should become habitual so that you need never think about it. One cannot be careless about one's ordinary breathing and then expect to breathe correctly when one begins to speak. The following exercise will help you to deepen your breathing. Pretend you are holding in your hand a favorite flower, of whose fragrance you never get enough. Drink it in, and keep it there, down around your waist. In other words, don't stop breathing until you have filled out all around your waist, until you feel as if your belt is about to burst. Then exhale on a long, slow sigh as if loath to part with the exquisite fragrance. Breathe just as deeply as you walk along the street, and try to establish rhythm in your breathing.

It is just as important to know how to regulate the breath you let out as the breath you take in, and here is an exercise to help you achieve such control. Practice it often during the day. Take a deep breath; then, holding a finger in front of your slightly parted lips, exhale slowly, as if to gently cool your finger. Exhale until all the breath has gone from down around your waist, but never let your upper chest drop. It is time to inhale again when you are tempted to let the upper chest collapse. In fact, a good rule to follow is: Keep the upper chest comfortably filled with air all the time.

Another plea of every teacher of speech or singing is for a loose and obedient jaw. The jaw is an aggressive member of the speech-organ family and if you don't watch out it will be taking over the work that other organs—notably the tongue and lips—should be doing. Unless the jaw lets go it is impossible to achieve a free tone and precise consonants. Practice letting the jaw drop open as far as it will go without your making a conscious effort to open your mouth. It won't open so very far at first, but let it hang of its own weight for a few moments at a time. Yes, you will look quite inane, but no matter; it is all in a good cause. With your jaw in this position bring your lips forward to an oo position, then back to an ee position. Say oo—ee—oo—ee—oo quite rapidly, all the time keeping the jaw loose and motionless.

For Voice Placement

For voice placement, this exercise is helpful: Inhale a full breath, then hum the sound ng in the nose resonators. In order to test whether the sound is correctly placed in the nose, open and close the mouth several times. If correct, there will be no difference in the sound of the hum whether the mouth is open or closed. Choose a poem and as you read it hum before giving each phrase to make sure the tones are in the nose resonators.

An excellent textbook of speech study for those who would pursue this subject further is Alice Evelyn Craig's "The Speech Arts." We have already mentioned its companion volume for junior high school age, "The Junior Speech Arts," which is useful for grown-ups as well. Or your librarian or your bookseller can help you to find other volumes that will aid you in improving your own voice. There is no need today for anyone's having less than a pleasing speaking voice. And, as Miss Craig writes, "Every person owes it to himself as well as to his associates and auditors to overcome as rapidly as possible all displeasing peculiarities in his voice."

Monday's Self-Help article will run in the news columns.

The Fourth and Fifth Grades of a Michigan Rural School Built This "Store" and Used It as an Integrated Activity Project That Included Work in Reading, Arithmetic, Language and Social Science. The Mothers of the Children Co-operated by Encouraging the Children to Make Grocery Lists for Family Use, Etc. At a Parent-Teacher Meeting This Store Was Used for the Selling of Baked Goods by the Association

Country Store Built in the Classroom

Through Which 4th and 5th Graders Practice 3 R's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Detroit

In the rural schools which extend westward from the city of Detroit to the other side of the county, three subjects are stressed—music, citizenship, and natural science—and the main aim is to develop the "whole child" through various activities and projects. Though some city school officials might think that the rural children are handicapped, it is surprising how many of the same kinds of projects these youngsters carry on even in a little one-room school. In one of the schoolhouses the children of the fourth and fifth grades built a store and from it worked out lessons in reading, arithmetic, language, and social science. Natural science too, is considered very important and although the country young folks may see many grasshoppers, crickets, butterflies, flowers, trees, and stars, in their daily home chores, they learn in school how really to appreciate and study them.

Becoming reliable citizens in the school community is stressed so that some day the children, grown-up, will be dependable as citizens of a town, as members of the future school boards, and as responsible community workers. In every country school a Citizens' Junior Club is organized. Officers are chosen, duly sworn in to uphold the constitution of the club and many committees are appointed to carry on all of the work and play connected with a little school community.

To Be a Good First-Grade Citizen

"To be a good first grade citizen" or "to be a good fourth grade citizen" is the aim of the club in the child's own language. Each club has its own language. Each club has its own "conduct code" consisting of rules growing out of the needs of the particular school.

A play-ground committee, for instance, supervises the care of the school yard, protecting the bushes and trees, and taking account of the play equipment. Clean-up squads show their citizenry by keeping waste paper picked up. Some of the older children are delegated to supervise the play of the smaller ones at recess. "Farmer in the Dell" and "Prisoners Goal," the games popular in most schools usually have a "good citizen" standing by.

Other committees are responsible for raising and lowering the flag each day, for safety habits in games, and for baby trees growing in the nursery later to be transplanted to the school yard. Picnics, special day programs, commencement exercises, demonstration meetings for parent-teacher associations—there is no end to the responsibilities which fall into the hands and on to the shoulders of these pupil committees.

"A good background in parliamentary procedure and an excellent spirit of co-operation" is the comment from high school principals when they see some of these rural boys and girls mingling with city youth venturing on their first week of high school. The teachers in these rural schools believe that the child who shares in the work and responsibility of home and school will later assume his share of responsibility in the community and nation. He carries this training up into his years of maturity.

Projects Where Possible

Activities and projects are adopted whenever possible in the various grades. In one two-room school where there are 60 pupils divided into eight grades, the youngsters in the first four grades made a library for their school. For weeks they sawed orange crates into chairs, set others along the walls for book cases and cut down the legs of a table to make it the right height for juvenile readers.

"Clean hands," "Turn the page from the top," and "Quiet" were some of their self-composed signs put up in the new library which actually was just one corner of their schoolroom.

"John is making an orange crate library at home," one of the mothers reported to the teacher before the project was finished and who knows what other ideas may have reached into the rural homes?

Incidental to Stage Training

Valued Growth in Courage Confidence, Co-operation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To many people the educational value of the theater means simply the value of educating people en masse, by presenting plays significant socially or artistically poetic. But the theater has an equally important educational value in what it does for the student who is training for the professional stage, or the amateur who acts in good plays under competent direction.

So much on the increase is the interest in play production as an important feature of the school curriculum, that you can almost determine the age of a school building by the type of auditorium which it boasts, and the lighting facilities of its switchboard.

David Belasco once said that, to become an actor you must, first of all, claim to have descended from a theatrical grandmother. Do these auditoriums, some of them magnificent, betoken a galaxy of theatrical "grandchildren"? To the contrary. Mr. Belasco was referring only to the commercial stage, where the estimate of the audience is of first importance. We are discussing that stage upon which the development of the actor, whether the audience likes him or not, is paramount; where box office exists not at all; where the newspaper critics never tread. This is the stage of the student.

Deeper Benefits

Aside from the obvious benefits of stage training which include the cultivation of the properly placed speaking voice, the ability to exact the fullest grace of posture in moving on the stage or off, the development of "presence" so essential to all in the business or professional world, there are deeper and more subtle benefits, less frequently stressed.

"Clear thinking," said the late Arthur Holman, distinguished man of the legitimate theater and teacher of "The Art of Acting" at the Leland Powers School of the Theater, Boston, "can be induced by the actor's training. In fact its cultivation is essential. To appear in a play it is necessary to develop keen mental grasp. The right move must be made at the right time. The whole cast depends upon the precision of this fact. Clarity of thought is important to every speech and an analysis of the sense. The emphasis must be rightly proportioned. The scene must be played with a feeling of form. Speed has to be just right—"tempo" as we call it in the theater. In other words, only a clear mind can grasp each detail and bring all into focus at the director's command.

"Confidence in meeting a situation, off the stage as well as on, is cultivated by appearing before an audience in a play. 'Stage fright' in some form, and by a variety of names, is a common antagonist to many people, whether in business, professional or social life. The trained actor learns to 'act through it.' The show must go on! It cannot await the moment when breathing becomes normal, and the pulse quiet. The actor plays his scene and does it effectively. The amateur who acts beyond what he supposes to be his own strength and succeeds, has accomplished as much of an inward triumph as his more professional brother whose name may be in lights."

Must Learn Self-Control

Control as well as courage is demanded. The actor lacking the necessary reserve, and who lets his part run away with him, may do it once, but not twice upon the professional stage. At a recent amateur production of "As You Like it," for instance, the young "Audrey" violated as many rules of stage technique as time permitted during her scenes. A screamingly funny, but wholly un-Shakespearean Audrey twisted her skirt into knots, let her ankles bend under her, and, finding that the audience laughed uproariously, continued to do these things while others were giving their lines, which needless to say had not the slightest chance of being heard. She was intoxicated by that nameless elixir which the actor tastes when an audience responds. Fortunate it was for this young woman that she could learn from that pardonable experience, and not from the bitter reprimand and probable dismissal which such behavior would have occasioned upon the professional stage, where a Spartanlike discipline prevails, where group scenes must be played with just the reserve and emphasis which the director has chosen as evidence of perfect balance.

Only after many lessons in humility, in ensemble work, and team play, does the professional actor deserve the name. Then must he accept not merely without question, but almost as a matter of pride, instructions which would incense the amateur to receive; the omission of a beloved scene because it slows down the rest of the action, the "cutting" of a cherished piece of "business" carefully built up, the still hard-to-bear news that he is not to act the part at all but a lesser one. As with a soldier, his chin must be up, and not by a variation of his glance, not by an inflection of voice must he publicly betray his personal feelings. Courage is in the tradition of the stage.

What One Educator Believes

An educator who believes wholeheartedly in what theater training does for the layman as well as the professional is Dean T. Lawrence Davis of the Boston University College of Practical Arts and Letters. A man to carry out his theories, he secured the co-operation of President Daniel L. Marsh of the University to introduce three theater courses, namely, "The Art of Acting," "Play Production," and "Public Speaking." In his ambition to have these courses thoroughly authentic, Dean Davis arranged an alliance with the Leland Powers School of Theater, and the professors are from that faculty. In a conference with Mr. Haven Powers, Associate Principal, Dean Davis expressed his satisfaction in what he felt would be accomplished for all who need the ability to appear to advantage and to cultivate the arts of "presence."

By entering into the thoughts and characters of others, whose individuality you must reveal upon the stage, as Mr Powers points out, you acquire breadth of vision, insight into character; and if you do these things truly and sincerely, among your rewards will be that inestimable treasure—an understanding heart.

Long Horns and a School Board Report

"Your Children and Their Schools," an informal report to the patrons of the Los Angeles city schools, is filled with informative pictures like this. They and their story-telling captions are as good as a personally conducted tour of the city's schools. The accompanying text, in clear, readable type, is a vivid interpretation of the activities one sees en route from the kindergarten through the grammar school, to high school, and on into junior college, and even out into the world of adult education. Although not the first, this is the most elaborate example we have seen of a type of municipal school board report that is growing in popularity. This method of telling the taxpayers what becomes of their school dollar, and acquainting parents with the worth of the schools, is one to be encouraged. It is a tremendous improvement over the old-fashioned, dry-as-dust report that never captured any ordinary person's interest.

The caption to this picture of two long horns and their not-so-long players reads as follows: "Music brings enrichment to the child. It refreshes his spirit, stimulates his mind, vitalizes his body. It adds joy and meaning to school life."

Are You Training Children to Be Self-Reliant?

Complimenting parents who train their children to be self-reliant and independent, Dr. David Vaughan, professor in Boston University School of Theology, said: "He is a good parent who seeks to emancipate his child by the cultivation of intelligent self-reliance rather than to enslave him by selfish, possessive parental love." . . .

"We are not going to blame youth for conditions that adults of the past generations have brought," the Boston University professor declared. "In fixing blame let us first blame ourselves. We can no more stop the tidal sweep of industry, science and democracy than we can sweep back the ocean with a broom. We must adjust our training of youth to meet the new conditions of today.

"He is a good parent who seeks to adapt his child to the conditions peculiar to the child's generation—not to the parent's generation. This means a re-interpretation of social, economic, religious and ethical questions. . . .

"The best parents teach their children to live without them—to act wisely alone. The best children reward such parental devotion by loving loyalty to parents who display such intelligent unselfishness," he said in conclusion.

Developing Various Forms of Expression

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Dear Column Friends:

Having always been interested in both writing and drawing, as well as in the general appreciation of art and literature, when my children were very young it was natural for me to encourage them to express their ideas and thoughts in pictures and stories.

We often solved little and big problems in rather amusing and interesting ways, it seems to me as I look back on it.

For instance, one of the small boys of the family wanted to take a tiny carved wooden boat he had made into the tub with him when he took his bath. It soon appeared that he liked his bath so well he would linger unreasonably long for purposes of mere cleanliness. Reasoning did not seem to improve matters, so one day I suggested that he write me a little story telling me what went on in the tub in his imagination when he and his boat were there together.

The guess was a good one, for the story was full of adventure. It seemed that every night a storm occurred at sea and many a good brave sailor on board the tiny wooden ship Christopher Columbus struggled to save the ship. The waves rose higher and higher. Then after many dangers had been overcome (perhaps at the insistent requests of mother) the sea subsided (going out through the drain in the tub), and the good ship Columbus was again saved.

After these adventures were actually transcribed it seemed less imperative to stay so long in the tub. The boy discovered the adventures could be continued on dry land by means of pencil and paper and imagination, plus an attentive audience to hear it read aloud afterward.

The little girl of the family attended an exhibition of children's paintings one day with me. When we came home I asked her which painting she liked best. She said the "Birthday Party." I urged her to draw her own idea of a nice party. She did so and instead of having one cake on the table with five candles she had five cakes with one candle on each. When asked for her reason she said, "There were plenty of cakes to be had, so why have to divide one." It was quite a painless way of making discoveries, and from that particular example it was easy to have talks together on the joys of sharing with others. It seems to me rather a pleasant way to learn what the children are thinking and gives me an opportunity, when necessary, to point the way along a different path.

All mothers have their own ways of encouraging children to express themselves, some through music, some in the very necessary fields of sewing, housekeeping, cooking, and other activities. To learn what these are would be of interest to me and no doubt to others. I find by observation and reading that expression through informal art instruction is being more and more encouraged in the schools. (Mrs.) J. L. S.

The Parent

Five Minutes Every Morning
Illinois

Dear Editor:

The Parent Column contains so much good and so many helpful thoughts that I cannot be grateful enough for its weekly appearance in the Monitor.

A few weeks ago one mother told how beneficial daily naps or "rest periods" had been in raising her children, because it gave them a chance to think for themselves and solve lots of little personal problems.

Since my two boys were very small, in fact I began when they were two years old, we would sit very quietly and "think" for five minutes every morning. This does not seem very long, but it is surprising and needless to say very interesting, after the five minutes have elapsed, to hear what each of us has been thinking. We then talk about these "thoughts" and each of us gives his opinion of them.

What has been gained? Well, my oldest boy is now eight and the youngest five, and it has been a revelation to see how their thoughts, and mine, have developed. Sometimes we find that a five-minute period during the day is very helpful, especially when it interrupts some discordant condition among playmates. Usually when mother does this, by the time our boys are out playing again, all the other children are playing harmoniously also.

(Mrs.) M. E. V.

Hello, Dads!
Connecticut

Hello, Dads!

Just thought I would tell you how helpful your letters are and how much they are appreciated when they do appear in this column.

Maybe now that you know we like to hear from you, we will hear oftener. We need your viewpoint on discussions, you know.

Isn't it nice the Monitor has given us this space to get acquainted and have our chats, and the only way we can show our appreciation is by using it. Don't you think so?

We live in the country and at present the latest hobby is goats. If any of you are interested in the milk goat business, and know of any practical benefit from joining the goat association, we'd like to hear of it. We are beginners.

(Mrs.) C. J.

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of the Parent Column.

A Saturday Column

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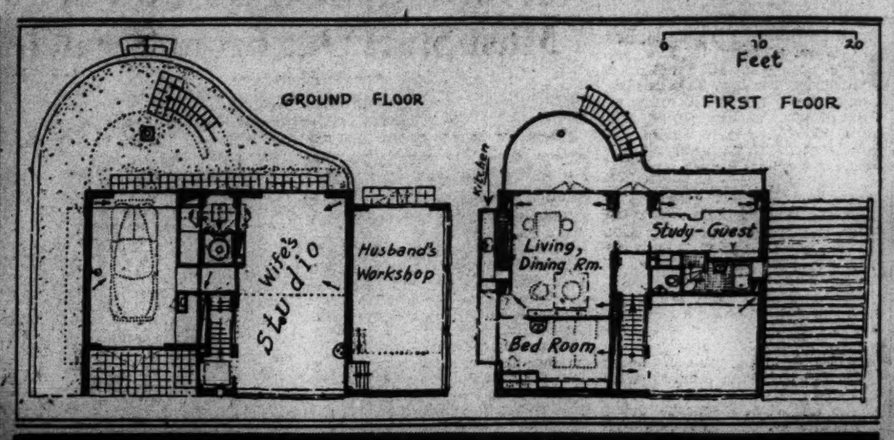


Architect, F. Hausbrand, Blaricum, Holland

This house was designed by a young Dutch architect to suit the special needs of himself and his sculptor-wife, and holds many features of originality, economy, and convenience. . . . The main entrance, seen in the view at top left, is by an outer stairway to the upper floor, where the living room is at the right and the study-guest room at the left. . . . Half of the sculptor's studio is two stories high and is lighted by the great window seen in the top right-hand view. The one story half has the large ground floor window seen below the balcony in the top left-hand view. . . . Center, below—The end of the living room, looking into the kitchen and across the balcony to the open country. . . . Below, left—The bedroom and a bit of the living room. . . . Below, right—The architect's study, with a couch for a possible guest. . . . Top, right—Garage entrance at extreme left; workshop at extreme right.

An Architect's Studio Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam

Strong opposition on the part of the municipal authorities was encountered by the young Dutch architect, Mr. F. Hausbrand, before he got permission to build his studio home at Blaricum, a charming little village on the heath fifteen miles south of Amsterdam. Five times he had his plans rejected because the commission for aesthetics considered that such a modern house would strike a discordant note in the unspoilt countryside. But finally the young architect won the municipal council over to his plan, and now that the house is finished many opponents have confessed themselves converted. With its yellow bricks and gray tiles the house is simple, and does not obtrude, as was feared by those who disfavored it as a specimen of cold "Neue Sachlichkeit" (new practicality).

Mr. Hausbrand's idea was to build a small comfortable house costing not more than $4000, so practically equipped that the lady of the house, who happens to be a sculptor, could do the housework with a minimum of time and effort. This explains the steel-framed windows, oak parquet floors, absence of paper hangings on the plastered walls and the presence of only a few rugs.

The kitchenette is fully equipped with electricity, and is hardly more than a huge box extending outward from the dining-room wall. So the mistress of the house can remain within both sight and hearing of her guests in the living-room while she herself is occupied in cooking a simple meal.

The house includes a studio for the sculptor, also a study for the architect which can be converted into a guest room when need be. To one side of the house there is ample garage accommodation.

The grounds and immediate surroundings of the house consist of coppice, the plot bounded on the north by a sandy road. The ground slopes so that a wide view is obtained to the south and east over the copse. To get the fullest advantage of this outlook, the plan of the first floor (called "second" in America) includes living-dining room with balconies, a study-guest room, a kitchenette complete with larder, a bedroom with balcony and a bathroom. On the ground floor are the garage, heating equipment, store room, and the sculptor's studio.

The outer walls are constructed of light yellow bricks and the partition walls are of plastered limestone. On the ground floor the floors are made of concrete, upstairs they are of oak parquet. The heating is by a hot air system, an invention of the late Engineer J. Duiker and here applied for the first time to house heating. The system is based on the so-called "radiating ceiling" method, which eliminates the need for the use of an expensive system of hot water piping.

Just Looking Around

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A good way to get ideas for changing home furnishings, or for bringing them up-to-date, is to take a journey through some of the big furniture and department stores where decorated rooms are on display. Most stores now have a few rooms, even if they do not go in for very pretentious lay-outs. Of course larger stores usually have on display a fully equipped and very attractively furnished suite of rooms.

A jaunt through Chicago stores the other day revealed some very interesting plans and combinations of furnishings. If the trip is taken too hastily, only a general effect is gained, but by pausing long enough to study the effects, long enough to get the decorator's actuating purpose, it is possible to gather practical ideas for one's own home.

In other words, it is not very often that a particular chair can be duplicated exactly in its upholstering, nor that such would be desirable, but by tracing the general scheme it is possible to translate some of the same ideas into furnishings which fit one's own needs. To copy a given chair just because it looks so well in its original setting would very likely prove wrong. But to figure out why the particular chair is especially pleasing where it stands, and then to compare the surroundings with those at home, may often produce a practical scheme which can be worked out with our present furnishings.

The home decorated in the 18th century manner on the third floor of the John A. Colby store, is so quiet and restful that one would hardly suspect that just beneath the garden beyond its living room window hurries the busy street traffic of Wabash Avenue in the center of Chicago's business district. An interesting theme in the Colby house is the reverse of color for floors and walls. Instead of the conventional dark carpeting and light walls, the decorator has used light floors and dark walls. When asked about the practicality of beige as a color for floor covering, we were told that, strange as it may sound, beige carpeting does not get soiled more quickly than darker colors, and the dust shows less than on darker fabrics.

For very inexpensive furnishings, yet in good taste, the John M. Smyth Co. exhibits a budget two-story houle on the first floor of their furniture store.

One small bedroom especially attracted our attention. It was evidently intended for a boy's or child's room. The single bed, dresser, and winged chair were in maple. The bed-spread was a quaint patchwork pattern, quilted a little and spread over the maple bed. A duplicate quilt (they were less than $4.00 each) was used for upholstering the winged chair. The draperies were unlined hunter's green denim, costing no more than 50 cents a yard. a piece of the same fabric thrown over the bed pillow for day-time wear. A few rag rugs on the floor repeated the same color of the quilted material.

In another bedroom, this one of more feminine type, the usual plan of having plain walls and figured draperies was reversed. The room had perfectly plain white organdy ruffled curtains at the windows plain white bed-spread of candlewick type and white lamps with white shades. To offset all of this plainness, gaiety was introduced in the new type of wall paper. It looked almost like an old-fashioned flower garden picked up, quilted, and pasted on the wall.

Rare Glass Source Indicated

By Mabel M. Swan

The desire of every true glass collector to know from which factory a certain piece in his collection came, may be realized by a visit to the Glass Exhibit at the Boston Public Library, under the auspices of the National Early American Glass Club. There in the Fine Arts room on the third floor are effectively arranged several thousand pieces representing almost every early glass factory in this country, all carefully labeled, and all chosen from sources authenticating their origin. This exhibit is to continue until March 26.

One's first impression is that of color—pale green, deep blue, royal amethyst, amber, gold, and deep crimson. Decorative indeed is the arrangement, and particularly effective is the impression of space, even though the cases are well filled.

* * *

The keynote of the exhibition is that of sectional grouping of the many glass factories, and under this arrangement cases are given to the Stiegel and Stiegel type, South Jersey, Ohio, New York State, Sandwich, New England Glass, and many others. In addition, one case contains 100 salts; another 100 bottles; a similar one cup plates; lamps; and a most helpful exhibit of books, magazines, and newspapers containing articles on glass.

In the case of rare pieces blown in New York State factories, using the technique of South Jersey factories, are a large bowl, blue green with "lily pad" decoration, blown at Redwood, N. Y.; a pair of blue green candlesticks made at Redford, near Plattsburg; a pitcher with lily pad decoration, a five-cent piece dated 1829 in the hollow knob of the stem.

South Jersey factories are represented by a blue-green lamp, made about 1840, by Julius Stanger, at the Isabella Glass Works, at New Brooklyn, N. J.; a pitcher, opaque, white, blown in a two-piece mold, one side bearing a ship supposed to be the steam frigate Savannah, the first American ship to cross the Atlantic under its own power and the reverse side showing the inscription "Peace and Plenty,"; a bottle engraved "F. Stanger, 1792," made by Francis Stanger of the Stanger Brothers, who founded the glass works at Glassboro, N. J., in 1775. Also, a lovely aquamarine pitcher blown from the mold used to make Jennny Lind Calabash bottles at the Millaflora Glass Works, South Jersey.

Then, an authenticated Amelung rarity, the covered presentation goblet or "pokal," blown and engraved at the glass works of John Frederick Amelung (1784-1795), at New Bremen, near Frederick, Md., presented to George Jacob Schley.

* * *

A tall covered blue urn with white rim attracts considerable attention not so much for its lovely color, but because it is the type which collectors mistakenly sought for years as a genuine Stiegel. It is now definitely established that most of these urns are foreign pieces. Many pieces formerly attributed to Stiegel are now classified as "Stiegel type," a far more accurate attribution as pieces known to have been blown in Ohio glass works closely follow the Stiegel technique. A golden amber swirled bowl blown at Mantua, Ohio, and an amber jug, a green compote, and shallow bowl with "quilted" decoration, are now called "Stiegel type."

In the case devoted to the Stiegel factory, the amethyst perfume bottles are the choicest pieces, although no glass collector would spurn the blue paneled vases.

The case showing recently discovered blown pieces from Sandwich amplifies what many collectors have long thought, that all Sandwich glass was not pressed. Many blown pieces attributed to other factories are now known to have been originated in Deming Jarves' Glass Factory. Tiny colored flatirons, miniature glass books, lacy glass miniature sets, threaded finger bowls loaned by descendants of Nathaniel G. Bradlee, for years president of the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company, and many others are included. The fragments dug up in the old Sandwich yard are particularly valuable for identifying purposes. Deck lights, paper weights, egg cup covers, dolphins, chickens, lions, canes, candlesticks, curtain pulls, and innumerable other broken pieces testify to the variety of colors and forms turned out by the Sandwich Company.

Colors, beautiful colors, impress you in the case of the New England Glass Company. The lovely gold ruby vase, the royal purple vase, colored pear and apple paper weights, the deep rich coloring of the amberina, peachblow pitcher and agate tumbler, and many others are most attractive. Then, too, the graceful shapes of the earlier blown pieces are all worthy of note.

Old Rural Austrian Pottery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

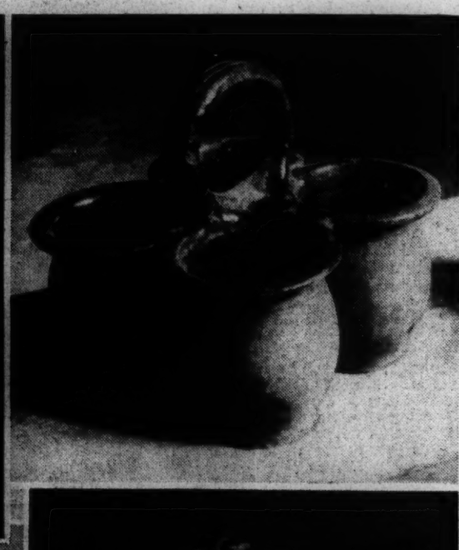
Fragments found recently in Hallstatt and Salzburg prove that more than 2,000 years ago Austria possessed very skilled potters. The pile-builders at the lake of Gmunden, in Upper Austria, who discovered the excellent clay in this neighborhood, made vessels on which they engraved little ornaments. It is therefore not surprising that Austrian potters were greatly esteemed in the Middle Ages. Pots, dishes, plates and jugs made by native craftsmen were used alike in country and town. Fostered by the interest of the abbots, the potteries began to produce works of art. Among the cultured classes great value was attached to artistic decoration and painted crockery was much in vogue. It was displayed at weddings, christenings, festivals, and at ceremonies in connection with the old guilds. This led to the pottery being given a personal note. Jugs and dishes were painted with the portraits of patron saints, or with scenes from every-day life, or from the Bible. Flower decoration and scenery were also introduced in accordance with the purpose the earthen vessel was designed to serve. Inscriptions, which lacked neither humor nor wisdom, were also in favor.

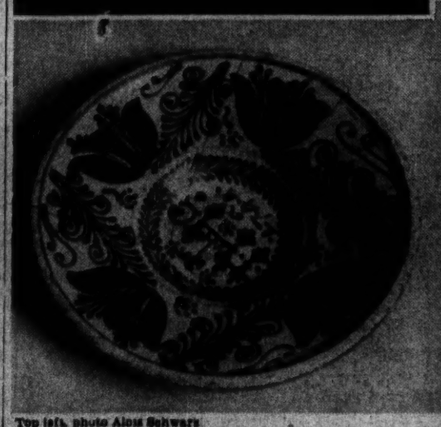
These beautiful decorations, which in spite of the influence of the Italian Renaissance, bear the authentic stamp of the country of their origin, tell us much about the customs, habits and view of life of the people of Upper Austria.

This rural ware is valued by all who are interested in ancient things. For the most part, peasants at a table ate from one dish, or used wooden platters. They drank out of huge earthenware jugs, because metal cups and glass were unknown in the farmhouses of those days. For drinking, large jars were used, also milk pans and soup tureens, often of gigantic size.

Besides these vessels there were richly decorated "godmother dishes," and enormous pear-shaped, handled jugs with metal lids, the so-called "liver-jars," and the guild tankards. Of these the finest examples belong to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Such pieces have become famous and, together with various decorative objects and comic figures, show originality, gaiety and inventive genius

H. L.





Top left, photo Alois Schwarz

In Austria, as in most countries, evidences of artistic impulse shown by rural or unschooled people, are highly valued by studious collectors. So these examples of pottery from Upper Austria, where crude ware has been made for many centuries, show the variety of types that are prized. The little figure of a pottery seller is cleverly humorous in its modeling. The large dish below it is skillfully decorated, and dated 1744; it is from the collection of Rosa List. For farm house use is the quadruple vessel of the early 1800's at top right, while the covered bowl with elaborate cover is a traditional soup bowl for one who is newly a mother.

New Window Fabrics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Draperies now come in panel effects like the designs used for years in net window curtains. Many of them have patterns which are heavier, and perhaps darker, near the bottom of the full-length drapery and which merge upward into lighter shades and smaller patterns.

Some beautiful pairs were exhibited at the furniture market at the Merchandise Mart here. There was one made of heavy fabric with blue as the predominating background color, with a silver-gray floral pattern climbing up the panel. Both the silver and the blue were deeper in tone at the bottom. Many of these draperies come ready-made, but some materials for making-up are available.

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Amateur Hockey at Garden—Veteran Boston Pitcher Shows Improvement

Concordia Here For Ice Clash With Olympics

Line-Up at Garden Tonight

Olympics		Concordia
Harris, lw		rw, Gaudette
Spain, c		c, Alexandre
Guibord, rw		lw, F. Armand
Smith, ld		rd, Tomalty
Stubbs, rd		ld, Belhumeur
Frazier, g		g, Archambault

Olympic spares: Ford, Allen, Costello, Splaine, Roberts, Lax, Jeremiah, Rowe, Dewey. Concordia spares: Lafamboisem, J. Armand, Garrigan, Cormier, Desautels, Mullins, Francoeur.

The fast-skating Concordia sextet from the Montreal Senior circuit tests the Boston Olympics at the Boston Garden tonight in the first of a two-game series. The second contest is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon.

Concordia has quite a formidable record this season. Such powerful sixes as the Atlantic City Sea Gulls, Granby, and Sherbrooke have fallen before their attack and they do not plan to slow up one bit against the locals.

Large Crowd Expected

According to reports from the offices of the Olympics there is more interest being expressed in tonight's game than in any other this season. Manager Walter Brown looks for the largest crowd of the amateur season.

Because of business Tom Moon will not be able to play with the Olympics tonight. In his place Coach Hago Harrington has drafted the agile Ted Frazier from Stoneham.

Jack Costello, who has been sidelined for several weeks because of a shoulder injury, will be ready to face the Concordia team and thus bring the Olympics to full strength. He will play on the second line with George Ford and Junie Allen. Jack Harris, Paul Guibord, and Frankie Spain comprise the first unit.

It is fortunate for the clubmen that they now are at top strength for in facing Coach Sylvio Mantha's men, they are going up against one of the strongest outfits in amateur hockey ranks. The Couriers come to the Garden with a squad of brilliant skaters. Don Tomalty and Dollard Belhumeur make up the defense with Ray Mullins and Henry Francoeur ready to step into the relief role.

Plans in the Making

Concordia will be the second team in the Montreal Senior circuit to visit the Hub this year. McGill played Harvard at the Garden earlier in the season.

While it is a bit early to be thinking of next season, there are plans afoot to form a league between three American teams and four Canadian sixes. The league would be known as the Eastern-International League, and would be made up of Sherbrooke, Granby, Valleyfield, and a team from the Montreal Senior group. The American sextets would be the Olympics, St. Nicholas, and a team from Springfield. While all this is tentative it sounds promising. If these plans follow through to become an actuality, then the Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League probably would dissolve.

L. M.

Three Bostonians In Semifinals

James H. Van Alen of New York and Newport, R. I., plays W. A. Coolidge of Boston and C. J. Stockton of Boston matched strokes with E. M. Beals, Jr., another Bostonian, in the semifinal round of the United States court tennis championship at the Tennis and Racquet Club today.

Two defaults yesterday and the inability of Ogden Phipps of Roslyn, N. Y., to defend his title helped to reduce the field.

Van Alen beat Charlie Devens, former Harvard football star and New York Yankees pitcher, 6—3, 3—5, 6—2. In the only other match yesterday, Stockton defeated M. W. Greenough of Boston by the same margin.

William L. Van Alen, brother of James, defaulted in favor of Coolidge and J. G. Douglas, Jr., New York, withdrew in favor of Beals.

Yale Quintet Meets Crimson

Harvard closes its basketball season tonight at the Cambridge Athletic Building with Yale. The Crimson five will be out tonight to atone for the defeat the Eli handed them in February, 35 to 33.

If Harvard can win tonight they will solidify their runner-up position to the league champions, Dartmouth. Last Wednesday night the Crimson quintet scored a 46-to-39 victory over the Indians, but it came too late to figure into the title race as the Big Green had already claimed the crown.

Belmont Manor Finals

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 12 (AP)—Peggy Wattles, New York State champion from Buffalo, and Mrs. G. Sidenburg of Greenwich, Conn., reached the final of the Belmont Manor Women's Golf tournament yesterday. In the men's Warwick Vase competition at nearby Riddell's Bay, the last American was eliminated when K. H. Sheldon of New York was upset by S. P. Powell of England, 2 up. Powell meets J. E. Pearman, Bermuda, in the final. Pearman defeated Col. L. Miller, British Army, 4 and 2.

Rangers Short on Defense

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—The New York Rangers of the National Hockey League have shipped Defenseman Larry Molyneaux back to their Philadelphia farm in the International-American League and will rely on only three defensemen in Sunday night's clash with the Boston Bruins. Coach Lester Patrick plans to use either Neil Colville or Butch Keeling in the back line with Babe Pratt, and, in the event Colville gets the call, will push Frankie Boucher into the front-line center position.

Battle Olympics in Two-Game Series

Left to Right—Sylvio Mantha, Coach of the Visiting Concordia Sextet, and Two Defensemen, Dollord Belhumeur and Don Tomalty

Sporting Around the Hub

The last official step in the 1938 Northeastern hockey season will be taken tonight at the Hotel Lenox when the squad will have its annual banquet and elect its captain for next year.

Stars who will participate in the International Aquatic Follies of 1938, listed for the Boston Arena next Thursday night for a four-day stay, are scheduled to arrive tonight. Everything is in ship-shape order for the carnival. According to officials advance ticket sales for the Follies is unprecedented, assuring good crowds at each performance.

Only the tremendous weight of the new $15,000 portable pool which, when filled, contains 80,000 gallons of water, prevents this outstanding carnival from being put on at the larger Boston Garden. Engineers who studied the project thoroughly agreed that the Garden floor, resting on the roof of the North Station, was inadequate to safely hold such weight.

Captains of three Tufts winter sport teams have been chosen. James Weldon, forward for the past two seasons, will lead the basketball team; John Adams of Lynn will captain the track squad; and Joseph Sweeney of Brockton, and George Edwards of Whitman, have been elected co-captains of the matmen.

New England's first annual fencing meet will take place at Providence today when the colleges of Brown, Dartmouth, and Boston College will compete for the Robert Grasson Trophy. Amherst, Williams, Wesleyan, Springfield, Boston University, and Massachusetts State were invited to participate but were unable to attend. It is expected that these colleges will join the association next year.

The final in the fifteenth annual N. E. Intercollegiate swimming meet will be run off today at Amherst College's Pratt Pool as Brown University seeks its sixth consecutive New England championship. In yesterday's qualifying events the Bruins placed 16 men in eight events. Williams College, which won this year's "Little Three" swimming title, qualified 11 men and placed next to Brown. Five swimmers each from Springfield College and Massachusetts State, and four from Bowdoin, qualified for today's final.

Quincy High School's basketball team continued to surprise in M. I. T.'s annual court tournament by edging Medford's quintet yesterday in the semifinals, 32 to 30. On Thursday the South Shore five upset favored Lynn English. The final will be played tonight with the Quincy team meeting Chelsea, winners yesterday over Rindge Tech, 30 to 27.

Harvard's swimmers meet Yale tonight at the New Haven Pool with the expressed purpose of clinching the Eastern Intercollegiate swimming championship by a victory over Yale. The Crimson mermen have not been defeated this season and are favored to defend the title which they won last year.

Wayne Schell of Boston, Bay State badminton title-holder, was eliminated in the first round of New England's open badminton championships yesterday by Wayne Sikes, Class B champion of Metropolitan New York, 15—12, 15—9.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Joe Medwick signed 1935 baseball contract with St. Louis Cardinals.

Mosconi and Ponzi In Tie for First

	W	L	HR	BO
Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia	6	0	70	14
Willie Mosconi, Philadelphia	6	0	56	10
Jimmy Caras, Wilmington	5	1	111	10
Joe Procita, Gloversville	5	2	69	11
Joe Diehl, Rockford	5	3	71	23
Irving Crane, Livonia	4	2	27	14
Marcel Camp, Albany	3	4	49	14
Benny Allen, Kansas City	4	5	56	12
Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn	2	5	41	15
Charles Seabeck, Lawrence	2	6	73	13
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	1	6	65	19
George Kelly, Philadelphia	1	6	37	7

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—George Kelly of Philadelphia finally broke into the victory column yesterday after eight setbacks in the World's pocket billiards championship tournament at the Capitol, by trouncing Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland 125 to 31 in seven innings.

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Saturday

National League

N. Y. Americans at Montreal Maroons.
Montreal Canadiens at Toronto.

International-American League

Pittsburgh at Cleveland.
New Haven at Springfield.
Providence at Philadelphia.

American Association

St. Paul at Wichita.
Tulsa at Kansas City.

Sunday

National League

Boston at N. Y. Rangers.
Chicago at Detroit.

International-American League

Pittsburgh at Syracuse.
Philadelphia at New Haven.
Springfield at Providence.

American Association

Tulsa at St. Louis.

Yale Elects Humphrey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 12—Gilbert W. Humphrey '39 of Cleveland, Ohio, has been elected captain of the Yale varsity hockey team for next year. The new captain has been a regular on the Blue varsity for the past two years. He was also a member of the Yale varsity football team last year and his point-after-touchdown gave the Eli a 9-to-9 tie with Dartmouth.

Davis Awarded Trophy

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Merrill Davis, 1937 football captain at Dartmouth, received the John D. Plant Trophy last night as the Peddie School graduate most outstanding in college athletics last year. The presentation was made at the 33d annual dinner of the New York Alumni of Peddie School of Hightstown, N. J. Larry Kelley, Yale star who won the Trophy last year, attended.

Harvard's 1938-39 Hockey Six Must Start Out From Scratch

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Coach Joe Stubbs of the Harvard hockey forces has put behind him one of the Crimson's most disappointing seasons and now is taking inventory of the prospects for next year's squad.

Of the present squad of 21, 13 will return, eight will be graduated this June. The boys graduating have been the backbone of this Harvard team for the past three years and their going will leave Stubbs with little or no experienced men. However, with the showing that the Crimson put on this year Stubbs probably will be glad to start from scratch.

As individuals, the eight seniors, particularly Capt. Traff Hicks, George Roberts, Johnny Mechem, Ned Cutter, Gene Emerson, and Ralph Pope, represent some of the best talent of the East. Last season they represented one of the best teams in the country. This year, because of lack of team work and team spirit, they represented one of Harvard's poorest sextets.

Looking to Next Year

But next year is another year and Stubbs hopes to raise Harvard back into hockey prominence in the East as well as make it a threat in both the Quad League and the Three-I circuit.

Returning next year will be Austie Harding, Joe Patrick, Win Jameson, Fred de Rham, Pete Stone, Charlie Houghton, Howard Johnson, David Mittell, all seniors, along with Juniors David C. Eaton, Vin Freedly, William C. Coleman, Jr., Henry Ervin, and Warren Winslow.

In addition to this group Stubbs will have available material from one of Harvard's outstanding freshman teams. The yearlings made an impressive showing this season under the coaching of Clark Hodder. They won nine consecutive games before dropping a contest to Rindge Tech. Following this game they defeated Dartmouth, but lost one more to the Yale freshmen.

A group of former prep school stars made up this Crimson freshman squad. Capt. Prentis Willetts and Stacey Hulse played wing on the first line with Bob Cox at center. Cox and Willetts are former St. Paul boys while Hulse played at Belmont Hill. Two other St. Paul stars played on the first defense. They were Sherman Gray and Larry Butt. Other stars coming up to the varsity will be Gordon Curtis and Bill Claflin, wings, Gale Burton, center, and Alex Stone, defense. Burton was considered one of the outstanding hockey stars at Blake School, Minneapolis, while Stone is a former Roxbury Latin player. Pip Cutler, captain two years ago at Noble & Greenough, Dick Noone, and Ned Thomas of Belmont Hill complete the candidates that Stubbs will have to work with next season.

Harvard's freshman goalie, George Hanford, proved to be one of the outstanding net minders the Crimson has had on its yearling squad in years. It was his work that helped the freshmen to make such an impressive showing.

Failed to Show Class

Harvard's 1937-38 hockey season has come to a close and with it have come many persistent rumors as to why these Crimson skaters failed to show the class they displayed last year when they won the Quadrangular Hockey League title for the second straight year and finished second to McGill, champions of the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League.

Harvard had no college hockey peers last season on this side of the Canadian border. The Crimson won all of its games against American opponents and went on to defeat Toronto, Queen's, and Montreal. Only McGill was able to turn Harvard back.

With the exception of George Ford, last year's outstanding star, and several others who were graduated last June, Harvard had practically the same players on this year's squad who brought so much glory to the Crimson last season. Naturally, the followers of Harvard expected even a greater year this season with the strong possibilities of winning the Three-I title away from McGill.

Inklings of Harvard's weakness this season cropped out in several of its early season games. A strong Boston University sextet forced the Cambridge warriors to an overtime before the Crimson managed to win, 5 to 4. On their annual Christmas trip to New York Harvard disappointed its followers by returning home with only one victory out of three starts.

Makes Major Shifts

Despite a 5-to-1 victory over Montreal, it became obvious that Harvard's six was far from organized, that it lacked team spirit, team play. This became more apparent when McGill roared into town to win, 6 to 0. A slim 3-to-2 victory over a supposedly weak Princeton team didn't help matters any nor did the 4-to-4 tie played with the Tigers when they came to Boston for a return tilt.

In an attempt to get the most out of his players, Coach Stubbs made some major shifts which involved breaking up combinations that had played together for two years. The Crimson went to Hanover confident that these changes would put a new lease of life in the team, but even these drastic moves failed to work, for Harvard was defeated 3 to 2 in a thrilling overtime.

Rumors flew thick and fast as the Crimson prepared to invade Canada for games with Queen's and Toronto. Some experts were of the opinion that there was strife between coach and players; others placed the blame for Harvard's poor showing on the fact that there were too many seniors on the squad, thus not making them hustle to keep their jobs; and another rumor, of which little has been heard, was that the Harvard squad was not adhering to training rules. If the latter is true, then it is easy to understand why Harvard failed to win more games this year. Hockey is a fast and strenuous game and those participating in it must necessarily pay strict attention to training.

Coach Stubbs took his team to Canada and came back with two losses in as many games. Queen's was victorious, 6 to 2, while Toronto had a 7-to-3 romp. Dartmouth came to Boston and edged the Crimson, again in an overtime, 7 to 6, and thus won the Quadrangular League championship.

There was a brief hope for Harvard when they went to New Haven and downed Yale, 5 to 4, but this lasted only a week for the Eli came to Boston and defeated Harvard, 3 to 2, to even the series and then went on last Thursday night to take the series with a 2-to-1 victory. The season's results:

Harvard 13, M. I. T. 0.
Olympics 5, Harvard 4.
Harvard 5, Boston University 4.
Westchester 5, Harvard 5.
St. Nicholas 6, Harvard 3.
Harvard 6, Manhattan 3.
Harvard 5, Montreal 3.
McGill 6, Harvard 0.
Harvard 3, Princeton 2.
Harvard 10, Brown 2.
St. Nicholas 4, Harvard 2.
Dartmouth 3, Harvard 2.
Princeton 4, Harvard 4.
Queen's 6, Harvard 2.
Toronto 7, Harvard 3.
Dartmouth 7, Harvard 3.
Harvard 5, Yale 4.
Yale 3, Harvard 2.
Yale 2, Harvard 1.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

To Repeat Open Tennis Tournament

Announcement has been sent out by the Greenbrier Golf & Tennis Club of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., to the effect that it will hold its second annual open lawn tennis championship tournament of the United States, April 25 to 30. It will be recalled that this club withdrew from the United States Lawn Tennis Association a year ago in order to inaugurate an open championship. Due to the fact that the International Lawn Tennis Federation refuses to permit open championships, the USLTA, as a member of the international organization, does not sanction open events, and so the Greenbrier club withdrew from the latter organization. Cash prizes and trophies valued at $2,000 are being offered for the coming tournament, which will be open to all amateurs and the professionals of the world. In its announcement the Greenbrier Club states that "Amateur players entering this tournament do so voluntarily and must be willing to accept any changes in their status which the United States Lawn Tennis Association sees fit to make."

Greenbrier G. & T. Club
White Sulphur Springs

Will Win in Time

It is certainly pleasing to those who are firm believers in the efficacy of open tennis tournaments to know that the Greenbrier club is to continue the holding of such a championship. Last year's event was naturally confined largely to professional players, with none of the ranking amateurs taking part because of not wanting to forfeit their amateur standing, and it is hardly to be expected that any of the ranking amateurs will compete next month. So long as the USLTA fails to recognize open tournaments, just so long will the leading amateurs decline to enter the Greenbrier tournaments; but when the ban is taken off of open championships, there is no question but what all of the leading amateurs will enter. And when that time comes, as it surely will, credit will have to be extended to the Greenbrier club for what it has done in the way of encouraging such an event. As we have said many times before, there is no more reason why open championships should not be held in this sport than there is in golf and all forms of squash. The character and ability of the tennis professionals of today is very high, and they are perfectly able to meet the leading amateurs on even terms.

The International Meeting

The next meeting of the International Lawn Tennis Association is to be held in Paris the 18th of this month, and the question of open championships is to be brought up by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association. That Association is expected to present a motion to the effect that any national association be empowered to hold at least once annually an open tournament for amateurs and professionals. The United States representative at the meeting is to be Charles S. Garland of Chicago, and he has been instructed by his organization to move the amendment of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association's motion to amend Rule XXVI of the Federation Rules so that said motion shall read as follows, and to support said motion, if so amended, and cast the votes of the Association in favor thereof:

> It is moved that Rule XXVI be amended by striking out sub-division (b) thereof which provides that an amateur lawn tennis player is specifically prohibited from . . . "(b) playing in a tournament with or against any person other than an amateur."

If this amendment should be passed by the ILTF, it will not necessarily mean that the USLTA will sanction an open tournament; but it does mean that the right to hold such an event or events, which was originally vested in the various national associations, members of the International Federation, will be restored to those national associations. And when such authority is restored, we are confident that open championships will be sanctioned and held in the United States as well as in other tennis-playing countries.

Races to Be Off Boston

We are indebted to George D. Hall for calling our attention to the fact that the fishermen's race between the Bluenose and Gertrude L. Thebaud next August is to be held off Boston instead of off Marblehead, as stated in this column Thursday. The start of the races is to be off Boston Light, the first one taking place the Sunday after Marblehead Week, Aug. 14, and the second on Tuesday. The others will follow as the weather permits. He also says that it is going to be a fishermen's race in every sense of the word.

Father and Daughter Reach Fame in Golf

PINEHURST, N. C., March 12 (AP)—Seven years ago Dr. Robert W. Lawson, an instructor in the University of North Carolina's Physical Education department, got hold of four golf clubs, and he and his daughter, Estelle, began practicing.

The daughter was so apt a pupil that it wasn't long before she was to be reckoned with in southern tournaments, and last year she won the Woman's National title. Meantime she had become Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page.

Yesterday the father-coach came into his own as a tournament winner. He won the annual Seniors' Golf tournament here, beating Alfred Morell of Greenwich, Conn., one up for the title. Dr. Lawson shot a round of 80.

Nelson Wins Another

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., March 12 (AP)—Byron Nelson of Reading, Pa., one of the best stretch runners in the professional golfing business tucked the Hollywood Open's $700 prize in his pocket today and headed toward Miami in search of more laurels.

Nelson, who came from behind to win the Augusta National tournament last fall and the recent Thomasville (Ga.) Open, did it again here as he fired a closing 67 for a 72-hole 275—nine strokes under par and one ahead of his nearest rivals.

Horton Smith, the handsome Chicagoan, saw his six-shot 36-hole lead fade away but rallied with a final 70 to share second and third money with Frank Moore of Mamaroneck, at 276. Each collected $400.

Ostermueller Looks Good In Sox Camp

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 12—The Boston Red Sox have a new pitcher. As a matter of cold fact, they have several new ones. Their spring training camp here in this popular town on the West coast of Florida is pitching conscious. But the latest "newcomer" to Payne Field is the reconstructed model of a familiar veteran who last season seemed on the way out. You remember him—Fritz Ostermueller.

A notable change has taken place in the major-league career of the left-hander, and it most certainly will be welcomed by Manager Joe Cronin in his struggle to present a first division pitching staff.

Good for Half Game

The old Ostermueller was a six- or seven-inning hurler. For little better than half of a ball game he could deliver with the best, but with the end in sight Fritz usually sat down to rest. His complete efforts were as scarce as no-hit classics. Cronin inevitably kept a relief pitcher warming up while his problem pitcher was on the mound. Ostermueller lacked the stamina of a winner.

During the past winter the Red Sox, at the suggestion of Cronin, took definite steps to increase the lasting power of the once-talented left-hander, and although Fritz must work himself in shape slowly and with caution, a pronounced change in the man is apparent even at this early date.

His Confidence Returns

Ostermueller's pitching motion is smooth and deliberate, but more important perhaps is his own attitude toward this attempted comeback. His confidence has returned. No longer does he stumble around in a state of dejection, as if the nation's burdens weighed on his shoulders.

Of course, the road back is a long one. Time alone can present the eventual outcome. However, Cronin and everyone in close contact with the Red Sox are confident that Fritz is finally on the path to success.

This is Ostermueller's fifth season in the American League, in a Boston uniform. He came up in the spring of 1934, after winning for the Rochester Internationals. The Illinois hurler had the appearance of a coming star in '34, but gradually faded. He won only three games last year and compiled an earned-run average of 4.97.

It is difficult to determine how important an Ostermueller comeback would be to the 1938 Red Sox. Success or failure of the Fenway family depends on what takes place on the mound. Much is being said about Cronin's young hurlers, and, of course, Joe is looking for assistance in that direction. But should Fritz, the left-hander, step up into a starting booth alongside of Bob Grove and Jack Wilson, much of the Cronin problem would be solved.

Born in Quincy, Ill., Ostermueller had his first taste of organized baseball in 1926 with the Three-I League club located in that city. In 1928 he moved to Topeka, Kan., in the Western Association. The following season found Fritz at Shawnee, in the same circuit.

In 1930 he joined the St. Louis Cardinal chain at Rochester, but was farmed to St. Joseph of the Western League before the season was far advanced. He developed rapidly at Greensboro, in the Piedmont League, during 1931 and '32, and returned to Rochester to stay through '33. The Red Sox bought him at the close of the year.

Joe Gonzales, the young right-hander purchased from San Diego, once attended the University of Southern California. He won one game and dropped two near the end of last season at Fenway Park.

The Bill Sayles who has joined the Red Sox mound corps was signed as a free agent. A right-hander, he is 20 years of age and formerly attended the University of Oregon. Sayles was a member of the baseball team the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States sent to Berlin in 1936 to participate in the tournament there. He starred in the several games he pitched.

Several of the young faces in the Red Sox family are college boys. Bob Daughters, the outfielder-infielder, was tutored by Jack Barry at Holy Cross. Lindsay Deal, the Little Rock gardener, attended Lenoir-Rhyne College. Washington and Lee schooled Emerson Dickman, one of Cronin's freshman mound stars.

Dick Midkiff, another Little Rock mound graduate, roamed the University of Texas campus before turning to pro ball. Johnny Peacock, the catcher, was a Phi Delta Theta fraternity brother at the University of North Carolina.

Lee Rogers came out of the University of Alabama, where his left-handed pitching was respected by all opponents. Jimmy Tabor, the Little Rock third baseman, also attended Alabama, but did not finish. The Red Sox offer was too tempting.

E. R.

Detroit Calls Bruneteau

DETROIT, March 12 (AP)—Modere (Mud) Bruneteau, young wingman, has been recalled from the Pittsburgh Hornets of the International - American Hockey League and will play against the Chicago Blackhawks here Sunday night, Manager Jack Adams of the Detroit Red Wings announced yesterday.

Locals Out to Break Record

The Boston Y. M. C. A. track team will participate in the national "Y" relay championships at the K. of C. meet in Madison Square Garden, New York, tonight, and they hope to break the present record of 3m., 30 3-5s. for the mile relay. On the team are J. Murphy, N. Booth, S. McFetridge, E. Eldridge, and P. Cronan.

Southern Pick-Ups

Smarter Batting Sought

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 12—Lacking long distance hitters of the Medwick type, and with no apparent relief in sight, Manager Casey Stengel is concentrating on turning his Boston Bees into a team of "opportunity hitters."

Stengel's job is a big one. It is difficult to teach youngsters, strong and ambitious, to forget about home runs and practice the art of punching singles and doubles. There are glamour and quick fame in homers. The big money hitters of today are the fellows who can clear fences, and all youngsters show an increased willingness to follow in the tracks of Medwick, Ott and Joe Di Maggio.

But the Bees are not gifted with long hitters. Most of their players rank in the medium size class and lack the power of distance batters. Therefore, Stengel will spend the next few weeks making the Bees over into a group of "poke" hitters, opportunists who can get that important run and win a close ball game. The boys will not entirely abandon swinging for long hits, but with runners in scoring position Stengel is convinced that the Bees must "punch" them in instead of "slugging" for them.

Cuccinello Is Model

Stengel's model is Tony Cuccinello. The chunky Italian drove in 80 runs last season, but hit almost 30 points below the .300 mark. He enjoyed the happy faculty of producing hits when they meant runs. Tony is a great "clutch" hitter. He whacks at balls with a wrist motion. He is hard for pitchers to fool.

Opposing moundsmen would rather throw to the slugging type of hitter than one modeled along the lines of Cuccinello. Tony generally manages to get at least a part of his bat on the ball and is rarely fooled. Elbie Fletcher and Vince Di Maggio are two young Bees who were easy prey for smart hurlers last year because they were always trying for long hits and were consistently caught off balance.

The Boston manager does not insist the Bees hit his way. He merely is teaching them to think; and if they decide his suggestions are the best solution to deflated averages, the Stengel system will be the answer. But in starting them thinking of the whys and wherefores of batting, Casey believes that eventually they will reach their own solutions and naturally become more consistent hitters.

Smart Batting

One of the outstanding faults of young batters, particularly those who are always pulling for the fences, is the act of trying to hit every ball to the same field. For instance, a left-handed batter should never pull outside pitching to right field. He should poke it into left. And by the same rule, a right-hander should forget about pulling an outside pitch to left. Unless a batter's timing is perfect, he will be an easy out when trying to pull a wide pitch.

Watch Paul Waner. A majority of ball players will tell you that the Boston Beehive is the downfall of all hitters, but the veteran Waner gets just as many hits in the Hub as he does elsewhere. Why? Because he has made a study of batting and is smart enough to forget about home runs in as large a ball yard as the Hive.

The possibilities of the Bees would be unlimited should Stengel be successful in his venture. Two more hitters of the Cuccinello type would elevate the B's into the pennant class.

Fletcher's first baseman's glove is a magnet. Any ball close to him settles into the leather pocket. With the coaching of Stengel and George Kelly, the Milton youngster should jump to the front in the first base department.

Fletcher's chief fault to date has been a willingness to accept baseball too lightly. He was not a student of the game. Elbie took his turn at bat without attempting to out-think the pitcher, or determine how he might drop more base hits.

Stengel is waking Fletcher up, and if Casey accomplishes nothing else with the Bees this season—which is hardly probable—he will have earned his pay.

John Niggeling, recommended by Jack McAllister, is shooting for regular relief duty on the Stengel mound staff. The former Newark and Kansas City hurler throws a knuckler that is difficult to catch, and naturally difficult to hit.

The knuckle ball is one pitch practically impossible to use for nine innings. The delivery is too tiresome on a pitcher's arm and fingers. But for two or three innings it is tantalizing.

Husky Pitching Aspirants Start Work Next Monday

Northeastern's baseball season is under way with Herb Gallagher, youngest varsity diamond coach in this vicinity taking charge. His first act was to look for pitchers. Gallagher's chief problem in his first year as head coach will be the finding of some capable reserves to support the veteran Gus Rock, who has done most of the mound work for the past two years.

Of the nine pitchers who reported, practically every one has had some experience either in high school or twilight leagues. Gallagher was particularly interested when he found the file card of Ken Fallon of North Quincy among the pitching group.

Fallon was a regular catcher for two years at North Quincy High and was a candidate for that position on the Northeastern freshman team last spring. Ken has a good build for a pitcher, standing six feet and weighing 170 pounds, so he may work into the mound duties nicely.

Charlie Loiselle, another of the candidates, pitched and played the outfield for three years with Cathedral High of Springfield, while Milton Leonard played for four years with the Barker, N. Y., nine.

Dave Gerry of Topsfield played four years in high school and then spent his summers with the Topsfield Town team of the Essex County League, and Larry Freeman won the varsity insignia for three years at Pembroke Academy.

Frank Svelnis, powerful right hander, did some pitching for Charlie Fitzgerald at Latin School for two years and as a freshman showed considerable promise with a fireball.

In general, Gallagher is not counting too heavily upon this first group, but several of the boys have a chance of coming through. Battery practice gets under way in earnest Monday afternoon. By the time Huntington Field is in playable condition, the pitcher and catchers will be ready for real work.

Boston 'Y' Swimmers Face Worcester Club

With a long series of victories to their credit, the Boston Y. M. C. A. swimming team, which has been defeated this year only by the Harvard Varsity team, out of 10 dual meets, will tonight enter a match with the Ionic Branch of the Worcester Boys' Club, at Worcester. The team comprises Capt. Wilbur W. Tirrell, William Runge, Gordon Connolly, Henry Koltonak, Charles Hayward, Robert Lesieur, Alfonse Sienki, Richard Gorman, Chester Pierce, William McHugh, Quenten McCaffrey and Emery Bancroft.

Miss Miley Wins

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 12 (AP)—Marion Miley of Fort Pierce, Fla., and Lexington, Ky., won the annual Belleair women's golf tournament yesterday, defeating Patty Berg of Minneapolis 2 and 1 in their 18-hole final match.

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The Home Forum

Fingertips in Peking

THE old aristocratic Chinese have always appreciated, to the fullest degree, the aesthetic gifts which finely developed senses can make to humanity. The sense of touch, taken for granted by most of mankind, has been consciously trained and cherished as a part of the old classic civilization of Cathay.

Even nowadays, one can walk behind some bearded, long-gowned patriarch on the streets of Peking, and watch the movement of the linked hands which he holds behind his back. The fingers work constantly, and a clicking sound comes from them; for in his long, slender hands he balances a pair of walnuts, intricately carved, highly polished, and pleasant to the touch. In the old days, they were given early to small children, to develop the hands in deftness, in subtlety of movement and delicacy of perception. And as the boy grew to an old man, with the old man's enjoyment of twiddling something, he kept the habit—amusing himself, while his mind meditated elsewhere, by smoothly and swiftly rolling the carved walnuts between his fingers.

* * *

THE AVERAGE OCCIDENTAL is inclined to think of art objects chiefly in terms of color and line, giving little thought to their texture. The connoisseur in any land, however, must be like the cultured Oriental; for often the value and the authenticity of a work of art are to be determined in part by the touch. One sense is not enough, or even two. He must bring a combined awareness into play, plus an added intangible knowledge which is like a third dimension, and which can best be called only a "trained instinct." For it is that which is the connoisseur's chief guide.

No jade dealer would venture to buy an expensive piece if his hands were tied. He would need his fingers, to move over the surface like little sleuths, reporting their findings. Without his touch, he would not be able to tell for sure how smooth a piece was. Or how infinitely hard and compact—so that no faintest pores could be seen in the clarity of the substance, and no ordinary tool could leave even the tiniest scratch. Or how bitterly cold it felt—as cold as pure clear ice against the warm skin, much colder than any other precious stone. His eye could take in the lovely color, and the grace of the lines; but even these would be valueless without the final judgment of his hands.

* * *

SILKS OFFER ONE of the greatest sensory refinements of Peking. Their rainbow colors and subtle patterns, catching the light and shadow, are beautiful in themselves. But, when the final perfection of touch is added, it is hard to realize that so artistic an experience is to be found in the same land as the vast disillusionment and harshness of war. It gives one a queer perspective on the two sides of mankind—its exquisite civilization living parallel with its brutal savagery. Unhappily, there is nothing that an individual can do about the latter; but it is best that he remind himself of the former, from time to time, in order to keep a gentle outlook upon the human race. He is wise to seek out its pure and fine achievements—emerging refreshed, and perhaps a little more tolerant. He may turn, therefore, to the aristocratic elegance of such an object as a superb piece of silk. His fingertips can follow the wide, unbroken sweep of soft satin; or trace out the tiny, cunning bumps of a brocaded design; or feel the delicate, even prickle of gold and silver threads woven into the warp and woof.

* * *

ALL OVER THE world, every book lover knows the pleasure of handling books. The collector often does not even read all the contents; he finds satisfaction enough in the typography, the binding, the choice of paper, and the illustrations. Consider, then, the delight of the old Chinese books—which were made *by* the hand and, partly, *for* the hand. Outside, they are encased in a brocaded silk binding, like a box. One slips a tiny clip of ivory out of a silken loop; and the book is drawn open. Inside, there is the mellowness of handmade paper, softly firm under the touch, with the black rhythm of the Chinese calligraphy slanting upon it. And often there are illustrations painted upon silk. Then—just as with the old landscape scrolls and ancestral portraits—a further pleasure lies in wait alike for the sight and the touch. Under the fingertips, one enjoys the flat smooth feeling of the paint, and the infinitesimally grained gentleness of the silken border. The book lies solid in the hands: colored brocade, painted figures, silk backgrounds, coal-black ink, ivory clip—all are blended in an intriguing variety of sensations.

* * *

THE OLD BRONZES are different to the touch. Their weight, lifted, is always a slight shock—so heavy it is, in relation to the size of the object. It is a thick, cold, dense weight; and the surface is chill against the skin—metallically sleek and hard. When one taps with the fingernail against the side, a hollow ringing noise comes out. A vigorous tap—and the nail feels bruised. Often the bronze is green with age; and, closing the eyes, one can feel the dim roughness of corrosion. And if the long-gone craftsman has etched a design on the surface, then one can follow the fine tracery—like sunken steel threads, under the soft, living, fleshy cushion of the finger.

Porcelains are a paradox, from the tactile standpoint. Theirs is a solid fragility, a hard delicacy. They cannot be blown by the breath, moving like silk; and yet a single quick sharp stroke, of a kind which would leave silk unharmed, can shatter them. Like precious stones and bronzes, they are cold and smooth against the skin; and yet it is a brittle softness, clinking under the nail as if a miniature bell were ringing inside. Making a faint echoing noise as it moves, the hand travels over the surface of a figurine—feeling every exquisite change of modeling in the shape. How different are the refined highlights on the splendid pieces, from the slick, jelly-like glossiness of a cheap glaze!

* * *

WOOD-CARVING IS ANOTHER art which can give the most civilized pleasure of sensation to people who like the fine crafts of Cathay. Richest of all is the blackwood, classic in Peking. The weight of the best is as heavy as black stone. Its surface—wonderfully seasoned, treated and polished—shines like black satin, or like a black mirror reflecting the room. And below the unadorned, flawless, jet-dark top of a table or chair or stool, one frequently finds the legs carved in a vivid beauty of proportion and design. Sometimes the master carver has wielded his tools with such perfection that the result is like firm black lace. One cannot realize that the piece has come from the sturdy trunk of a tree. It seems rather like a beautiful and delicate organic growth, petal-smooth to the fingers: like black flowers blossoming.

Half the pleasure and the knowledge of good ivory, too, would be lost if one could not touch it. How, then, would one be fully aware of the creamy sheen and glowing patina, the soft imperceptible graining, the unity of the carving from a single tusk, the sweeping lines of the figure, the delicate pattern pierced with the tiny tools—each an exquisite breath of sensation under the hand?

Here, among the old classic objects, is a small aesthetic refuge in the war-bruised chaos of modern China.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

For a Speaking Voice

DOCTOR BREWER once told me of an exercise for the speaking voice, which seems to me well worth setting down. It was on an evening when I had the temerity to read a scene or two from "King Lear" to some friends in my mother's drawing-room, that he led me to the piano, and striking a very low note, said, "Now speak a line of six or seven words on that note; *don't sing* them, speak them. For instance, let's try the words, 'Angels and ministers of grace, defend us.'" This I did, and then he took me from note to note as high as it was possible for me to speak on the note he struck. Said he, "You must practise to extend your speaking register just as a singer does his notes, that you may get flexibility and variety of tone and thereby free your voice from monotony of delivery." The difficulty, of course, was not to sing the words, but after some trials I was able to sound the spoken word on the particular note without singing it. I found the exercise of great help, especially in long sustained passages, and carried on the practice for many years.—From "A Player Under Three Reigns," by SIR JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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The Power of White

So FRAIL, so fragile! people say.
These have not seen the darkness try
To drive the day from field and sky
On storm-hushed evenings, or they'd know
The strength of snow.
The trained slow-marching night is strong,
The soft-winged myriads though are stronger.
I have seen twilight kept at bay
By small flakes massed in faery might;
I have seen blackness held to gray
At crystal point an hour or longer.
Deep in those fallen from the height,
I've watched their wan mysterious glow
Stand off the night—and now I know
The power of white.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

"When he was yet a great way off"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE familiar story of the prodigal son has been recounted numberless times, yet in many instances men have not grasped the true import of Christ Jesus' parable. The glorious message of God's inseparability from His idea, man, often has fallen on deaf ears. Yet the Father's constant provision for those who seek Him in sincerity and humility is here illustrated. We are told (Luke 15:20) that "when he was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had compassion, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him." Does not this indicate that an intelligent effort to atone for sin in the forsaking of sin reaps its own reward?

The words and works of the Galilean Prophet were for all time, and the above-mentioned parable is no exception. Material evidence would make mankind believe that men may sink into a mire of error and sin from which there is no escape. This is not true. Like all human fallacies, such a belief is based on the false postulate that there are two powers—good and evil—warring one against the other. Christ Jesus taught and demonstrated that there is but one real power, the ever-present, omnipotent God.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has brought to humanity the method whereby one may prove the practicability of the Scriptural truths. Every human problem may be submitted to this scientific process for solution. Under it the eradication of sin is as possible as the healing of disease, or any other discordant condition. Mrs. Eddy outlines a concise course of action in dealing with evil when she says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 339), "To get rid of sin through Science, is to divest sin of any supposed mind or reality, and never to admit that sin can have intelligence or power, pain or pleasure." She also states, "The basis of all health, sinlessness, and immortality is the great fact that God is the only Mind."

Thus, we clearly see that the scientific method of destroying sin and restoring the true sense of unity with the Father is not alone through repentance. The child of God, perfect as his Maker, is never subject to departure from the law of divine Principle. Rather does the process of restoration involve the human consciousness, which must be exalted and enlightened until remorse over untoward actions is replaced by the spiritual apprehension that man has never strayed from his Father's house. It is only in the proportion that we acknowledge and adore the one Mind, the unerring Principle of all creation, and realize the utter nothingness of sin, that we can attain the "many mansions" of which our Saviour spoke.

God is Love, in whom is no element of anger or revenge. His tender love and compassion for His children is emphasized by many incidents in the Bible. Nor does He lose sight of His creation. Though one may seem to have strayed far from the path of righteousness, to be "yet a great way off," the sincere effort to forsake sin through destroying its claims to reality brings undreamed-of manifestations of man's inviolable sonship with God.

Mrs. Eddy's spiritually enlightened concept of the unity of God and His ideas is no mere human hypothesis. It is divine revelation established upon the Word of God. Its practicability was demonstrated by Christ Jesus and his followers centuries ago, and the man-made limitations of time and circumstance which would deem this method infeasible have no power to void divine Truth.

Christian Scientists throughout the civilized world are proving their sonship with the Father in healing disease, destroying sin, and establishing harmony in human experience. Yet the aggressiveness of greed, crime, and avarice looms large upon the horizon today. And mankind, after attempting to solve the attendant problems with human correctives, seems less capable than ever of coping with the combined forces of error. "But why should we stand aghast at nothingness?" queries Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 563). And she tells us on pages 59 and 60 of "Unity of Good": "Jesus came to rescue men from these very illusions to which he seemed to conform: from the illusion which calls sin real, and man a sinner, needing a Saviour; the illusion which calls sickness real, and man an invalid, needing a physician; the illusion that death is as real as Life. From such thoughts—mortal inventions, one and all—Christ Jesus came to save men, through ever-present and eternal good."

Therefore we, as the children of the heavenly Father, must perceive that no sin or error has the power to separate us from God. No illusion, however real it may appear to the material, prodigal senses, can annul the perfect unity of man with his Father-Mother God. Each individual effort to destroy belief in the reality of evil brings mankind proportionately closer to the complete manifestation of man's divine heritage. Secure in the realization of this great verity, it is indeed meet that we should be glad.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish)

Photograph by Courtesy of The Cleveland (Ohio) Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIDNIGHT: *A Painting by Anders Zorn*

BEST known of Swedish painters is Anders Zorn (1860-1920). He lived in an important and exciting era, when a revolution was occurring among artists who strove to emancipate themselves from a tradition in painting which had become too factual and realistic. Anders Zorn was fascinated by the phenomenon of light as it influences surfaces, forms, and designs. Both his etchings and paintings reveal his constant interest in the unceasing play of light. His pictures flicker and gleam, and convey a sense of perpetual change. That was the aim of the Impressionists who sought to record the transient rather than the permanent characteristics of the world we see.

Anders Zorn is most moving when he records a native scene, such as "Midnight," where he well understands the personal type, and feels the beauty of the landscape.

The Choice

Is the sky purple
Or is the sky gray?
It is the vision
Of my heart shall say.

A. E. JOHNSON

"Medan han ännu var långt borta"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

DEN välbekanta berättelsen om den förlorade sonen har återgivits otaliga gånger, och likväl ha människorna i många fall ej fattat den sanna innebörden i denna Kristi Jesu liknelse. Det härliga budskapet om att Gud är oskiljaktig från sin idé, människan, har ofta förkunnats för döva öron. Likväl åskådliggöres här Faderns ständiga omsorg om dem som uppriktigt och i ödmjukhet söka Honom. Vi läsa (Luk. 15:20), att "medan han ännu var långt borta, fick hans fader se honom och ömkade sig över honom och skyndade emot honom och föll honom om halsen och kysste honom innerligt". Tyder icke detta på att en målmedveten strävan att försona synden genom att övergiva den medför sin egen belöning?

Den gallileiske profetens ord och gärningar gälla för alla tider och den ovannämnda liknelsen utgör intet undantag. Det materiella vittnesbördet söker få människorna att tro, att de kunna sjunka ned i villfarelsens och syndens dy, varifrån det icke finnes någon möjlighet till räddning, men detta är icke sant. Liksom alla falska mänskliga slutledningar är även denna föreställning grundad på den felaktiga förutsättningen, att det finnes två makter—gott och ont—som stå i strid mot varandra. Kristus Jesus lärde och demonstrerade, att det finnes endast en verklig makt, Gud, alltid närvarande och allsmäktig.

Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, har givit mänskligheten den metod, genom vilken vi kunna bevisa, att Skriftens sanningar äro praktiskt användbara. Varje mänskligt problem kan lösas genom att man följer detta vetenskapliga förfaringssätt. Genom denna metod är utplånandet av synd lika möjligt som helandet av sjukdom eller vilket som helst oharmoniskt förhållande. Mrs. Eddy ger oss konturerna för ett koncist tillvägagångssätt att behandla det onda, när hon säger å sid. 339 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "Att genom Vetenskapen frigöra sig från synden är att avklåda synden allt förment sinne och all verklighet och att aldrig medgiva, att synden kan ha intelligens eller makt, plåga eller njutning." Hon säger också: "Grundvalen för all hälsa, syndfrihet och odödlighet är det stora faktum, att Gud är det enda Sinnet."

Sålunda se vi tydligt, att den vetenskapliga metoden att tillintetgöra synd och återställa den sanna förlimmelsen av enhet med Fadern icke endast innebär ånger. Guds barn, lika fullkomligt som sin skapare, kan aldrig avvika från den gudomliga Principens lag. Denna förnyelseprocess gäller i stället det mänskliga medvetandet, som måste höjas och upplysas, tills ånger över orätta handlingar ersättes med den andliga förståelsen av att människan aldrig har gått bort från Faders-hemmet. Det är endast i den mån vi erkänna och tillbedja det enda Sinnet, den ofelbara Principen för all skapelse, och klart inse syndens fullständiga intighet, som vi kunna nå fram till de "många boningar", som vår Frälsare talade om.

Gud är Kärleken, i vilken icke finnes något element av vrede eller hämnd. Hans ömma kärlek och barmhärtighet mot Sina barn betonas i många av Bibelns berättelser. Ej heller förlorar Han Sin skapelse ur sikte. Även om vi tyckas ha förirrat oss långt bort från rättfärdighetens stig och ännu äro "långt borta", skall den uppriktiga strävan att övergiva synden genom att tillintetgöra dess anspråk på verklighet föra med sig oanade bevis på människans okränkbara barnaskap hos Gud.

Mrs. Eddys andligt upplysta förståelse av enheten mellan Gud och Hans idéer är icke en blott mänsklig hypotes. Den är en gudomlig uppenbarelse grundad på Guds Ord. Dess praktiska användbarhet demonstrerades av Kristus Jesus och hans efterföljare för århundraden sedan, och de människogjorda begränsningar beträffande tid och omständigheter, som vilja utdöma denna metod såsom omöjlig, hava ingen makt att upphäva den gudomliga sanningen.

Christian Scientister över hela den civiliserade världen bevisa sitt barnaskap hos Fadern genom att bota sjukdom, tillintetgöra synd och upprätta harmoni i det mänskliga livet. Men likväl tyckes i vår tid lystnaden, brottets och girighetens aggressiva moln hopa sig vid horisonten. Och efter att med mänskliga medel hava försökt att lösa de medföljande problemen tyckes människosläktet mindre än någonsin förr vara i stånd att kämpa mot villfarelsens förenade krafter. "Men varför skulle vi stå skräckslagna inför intighet?" frågar Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, sid. 563). Och hon säger på sid. 59 och 60 i *Unity of Good:* "Jesus kom för att rädda människorna från just dessa illusioner, som han själv tycktes foga sig i: från den illusion, som kallar synden verklig och människan en syndare, som behöver en Frälsare; från den illusion, som kallar sjukdomen verklig och människan svag och sjuklig och i behov av en läkare; den illusionen, att döden är lika verklig som Livet. Från sådana tankar—dödliga påfund alla och envar—kom Kristus Jesus för att frälsa människorna genom det alltid närvarande och eviga goda."

Därför måste vi såsom den himmelske Faderns barn se att ingen synd eller villfarelse har makt att skilja oss från Gud. Ingen illusion, hur verklig den än må förefalla för de materiella vilsegångna sinnena, kan upphäva den fullkomliga enheten mellan människan och hennes Fader-Moder Gud. Varje individuell strävan att tillintetgöra tron på det ondas verklighet för i sin mån mänskligheten närmare den fullständiga manifestationen av människans gudomliga arvedel. Trygga i förståelsen av denna stora sanning höves det oss förvisso att vara glada.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Sophie and "The Seasons"

THE unobtrusive booklet, bound in brown calf, had remained undisturbed for perhaps a century.

One day, digging for beauty, I turned to the yellow title-page. It was adorned with a gentleman, dressed rather negligently in knee breeches, lolling under an oak. Above, the elaborate title could just be deciphered amid a maze of flourishes: "THOMSON'S WORKS"—squiggle, squiggle—"forming part of"—squiggle—"Cooke's Pocket Edition of" (in Gothic print) "the works" (microscopic) "of"—squiggle—"Select British Poets"—"or *Entertaining Poetical Library*"—snakes and ladders—"Superbly Embellished."

Leaving the page at that proud note, I turned back to the book-plate to find that the original owner had been "Sophie Pilkington," who had acquired the book in 1774.

Young Sophie seems to have had a discerning taste in literature. At a time when urbanity and epigram were fashionable, she had sought the works of the fat Scotsman who had shocked Londoners by daring to write with simple fervor about the countryside.

* * *

JAMES THOMSON was the author of "Rule, Britannia" and of a number of lines famous for their banality. In a tragedy of his occurs the reproach, "O Sophonisba, Sophonisba, O!" which gave rise to the gibe, "O, Jemmy Thomson, Jemmy Thomson, O." But when he wrote of what he knew and loved—the Roxburgh fields and hills which he had explored minutely as a boy—inflated foolishness disappeared and rare bird-notes of lyrical beauty rang out.

Sophie seems to have shown patience and acuteness in reading through every one of the 5535 lines of "The Seasons" and picking out the hidden diamonds; for, throughout, odd lines and phrases have been delicately marked. She must have listened for the melody which suddenly wells up in Thomson's verse, when he speaks of the wonders he has observed in nature. To the country dweller, according to Thomson,

". . . not a beauty blows,
And not an opening blossom breathes in vain."

* * *

DR. JOHNSON WROTE: "The reader of 'The Seasons' wonders that he never saw before what Thomson shows him, and that he never yet has felt what Thomson impresses." The Scotch minister's son taught the self-satisfied Londoners to use their eyes when traveling—no longer to look on the fields as a green expanse, but as a setting for sights more wonderful and far more moving than any presented at Drury Lane. He taught them to look at the clouds, "those beauteous robes of heaven;" to listen for the whirr of insects' wings; to feel the awe of bird migration, when

". . . Living clouds on clouds arise,
Infinite wings! till all the plume-dark air,
And rude resounding shore, are one wild cry."

Sophie saw and felt and listened; and, one hundred and fifty years afterwards, she has led me to the appreciation of a tranquil, yet living beauty in a poet whom I thought dull, even ludicrous.

R. A. J.

To Welcome In the Spring

BRAVE prick song! who is't now we hear?
None but the lark so shrill and clear;
How at heaven's gates she claps her wings,
The morn not waking till she sings.
Hark, hark, with what a pretty throat
Poor Robin Redbreast tunes his note;
Hark how the jolly cuckoos sing
Cuckoo, to welcome in the spring,
Cuckoo, to welcome in the spring.

—JOHN LYLY, in "Campaspe," 1584.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1938

Week's Review Of Boston And State Activity

Racing Repeal Petition Now Being Pushed After Setback

Kelly Answers

City Collects Unpaid Bills by Cutting Supply of Water to Homes

Statehouse

Racing Repeal Pushed

Nearly six months' labor for repeal of legalized betting on dog racing was chalked up by the New England Anti-Gambling Association as lost this week, when its president, Dr. Edwin W. Hadley, found its initiative petition for repeal contained more than 8,000 invalid or forged signatures.

Upon the doorstep of dog racing interests, Association officials laid the blame for the invalid signatures, which, the officials charged, were inserted to sabotage the repeal movement. When the State Ballot Law Commission threw out the dog-track-opposed repeal petition, on Dr. Hadley's request, the Commission absolved the Association of any blame for the forgeries.

Although disappointed in their efforts to place the dog-race repeal proposal separately before the voters, to eliminate the possibility that horse racing might pull dog racing through once more, Association officials were continuing their drive for favorable action on their second initiative petition, to repeal both horse and dog racing.

Council Holds Off

While Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly basked in Florida's winter sunshine, State House temperature rose to summer level as Dr. David L. Williams, long-off-duty State Commissioner of Mental Diseases, named the Lieutenant Governor as his alleged assailant on the porch of his home in May, 1937.

By long distance telephone from Miami, the vitriolic-tongued sub-Chief Executive denied the charge, submitted the alibi that on the night of the attack he spent the entire evening at the home of Joseph F. O'Connell, former member of the National House of Representatives, which story the latter confirmed, and demanded Dr. Williams to repeat his charges and prove them.

Meanwhile, the Executive Council delayed action on the Williams charge until Mr. Kelly returns from his mid-winter vacation in Florida, previously announced as a Caribbean cruise.

For Legislative Action See "The Legislative Week in Massachusetts": Page 11.

Shipping

Troubles Beset Freighter

Labor difficulties were added this week to the troubles of the freighter Norfolk which went aground on Gull Island, Buzzard's Bay, last week. Before the vessel could be floated it was necessary to remove the cargo and take it to New Bedford on lighters. Claiming that they were entitled to double pay for handling damaged cargoes, New Bedford longshoremen refused to unload the lighters.

It was explained by officials of their union, the International Longshoremen's Association, an A. F. of L. affiliate, that cargoes that are wet are difficult to handle.

After investigating the condition of the Norfolk's cargo, however, James O'Malley, Vice-President of the union, declared on Thursday that it was not damaged. The men returned to work at the regular rate of pay.

The yacht Sirocco, recently purchased by Errol Flynn, screen actor, went aground yesterday in a less costly manner. Setting out from Neponset in the morning for the West Indies and California, the luxuriously equipped ketch stopped soon and abruptly on a mud bank adjoining the Coleman disposal plant on the shore of Dorchester Bay. The little tug Sadie Ross puffed out to its rescue, but it was necessary to wait for the evening tide to refloat it.

City Hall

City Collects Bills

The City of Boston, incorporated, in effect, for the distribution of water for drinking and manufacturing purposes, acted this week more as an efficient private corporation would act in such an enterprise.

Instead of tolerantly allowing customers to buy water for years and years without paying for it, allowing unpaid bills to pile up throughout the city into millions of dollars, while expenses continued unabated, the City "corporation" cracked down on several dozen of the worst offenders and reduced their flow of water.

The action proved as effective when employed by the City as when used by private firms. Home owners flocked to City Hall to pay bills and obtain restoration of water service. Many others, fearing similar treatment, came in likewise and paid.

Not only on the revenue side did the City begin to act more like an efficient corporation, but in the matter of expenses. Several new economies were effected. One was announcement that $41,000 would be saved by closing two fire stations, curtailing consumption of coal and oil in other stations and filling no further vacancies among firemen.

Albanian Princesses Arrive

© Harris & Ewing

Sisters of King Zog of Albania
They Are the Princesses Ruhie, Maxhide, and Myzejen

Boston Prepares For Welcome To Zog's Sisters

To what extent King Zog's position as dictator of Albania will be affected by the visit of his three attractive sisters to Boston this week end is a matter of lively discussion but pure speculation. Expected to arrive from Washington today the sisters, Princesses Myzejen, Ruhjie and Maxhide, will go with their escort and interpreter to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

Rumors that a demonstration of protest against the regime of King Zog will take place on the part of the 10,000 Albanians in Massachusetts have little foundation, according to George N. Prifti, Albanian Consul in Boston and Editor of the Albanian newspaper, Dota (the World).

The Albanians, Mr. Prifti considers much "too sensible" to indulge in any such emotional display as that which has been outlined as possible when the Princesses attend the Albanian Orthodox Church. It is not even sure that they will attend, as has been announced, the services conducted by the Bishop Fan Noli, former Premier of Albania, who found it necessary to flee his native land when, in 1926, the precipitation of a revolution placed his political opponent Ahmed Zogu, a tribal chieftain, at the head of the newly proclaimed republic.

Zogu, elected President for seven years, declared himself King Zog I in September, 1928. The "independency" of Albania, however, which it was hoped would be attained with the securing of freedom from domination by the Turks, has not yet been realized. Italy dominates Albania because Albania so far has needed Italy's financial assistance.

Most of the Massachusetts Albanians, and they form, it is reported, the most powerful Albanian political faction outside of the land of their origin, are opposed to Italian control. The mission of the sisters of King Zog, apparently one of conciliation between Bishop Noli and their brother, holds the promise of a strengthening of the present regime.

It is expected by many that Bishop Noli will return to Albania, probably as head of the Albanian Church, but no official announcement has been made. A graduate of Harvard University, he has worked vigorously to build up in Boston a cultural unity among his fellow-exiles, and was appointed to be the first Bishop of the Albanian Orthodox Church, established after considerable struggle for independence of the Greek Orthodox Church, of which most of the Massachusetts Albanians formerly had been adherents.

The princesses are Mohammedan, but that would not deter them from attending the Bishop's service if they wished to do so, religious tolerance being part of the Albanian creed. What their program is to be during the two or three days they will remain in Boston cannot be determined until they arrive.

Bay State Faces Cut in U.S. Funds For Highway Work

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Massachusetts is the only one of the six New England States that may be penalized by the Federal Bureau of Roads for diverting highway funds.

Officials of the Bureau revealed yesterday that the Massachusetts diversion was being studied. Whether the penalty would be incurred would not be announced for some time, they said.

Massachusetts' apportionment of highway funds for the fiscal year of 1938 is $3,171,423. Recently Massachusetts' Commissioner of Public Works, William F. Callahan, announced the state might be penalized $1,057,000 for diversion in 1937 and $1,031,000 for 1938.

The Bureau of Public Roads said, however, no definite action had yet been taken.

The apportionment of funds to other New England states was: New Hampshire, $1,000,000; Vermont, $1,000,000; Maine, $1,699,672; Rhode Island, $1,000,0000, and Connecticut, $1,393,295.

However, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has advised State officials not to proceed with plans for road building on the basis of these figures because of the President's recent proposal that Congress reduce the highway funds by 50 per cent.

New England Congressmen generally have announced their opposition to the proposal.

Senator Bridges (R) of New Hampshire said: "There's certainly need for economy by the Administration, but the highway fund is not the place to start."

He said many states "already have planned their 1938 highway building program and reduction of the funds now would work hardships on the States."

Income Tax Filing Nearing Dead Line

Only two more days remain in which to file income tax returns. By midnight Tuesday returns must be in or taxpayers will be subject to a 5 to 25 per cent penalty fine.

For several days corridors on the 8th floor of the Federal Building indicate that many are not taking chances on last minute filing.

To assist banks, lawyers, and accounting firms which file their clients' returns in bulk, the Internal Revenue Department announces that a special room on the 7th floor has been set aside.

Shoe Industry Continues Busy In General Lull

Survey Shows No Marked Increase in Trading in the N. E. Markets

Boston Today

N. E. Business Lull Continues

The prolonged lull in New England business conditions continued throughout the week, a survey showed today. There was no marked increase in trading on the cotton, woolen and leather markets and conditions generally showed no improvement.

Retail sales for the week ending March 5 were off 15.3 per cent compared with the corresponding week a year ago.

Mills continued to curtail and appeared to be concentrating on liquidating accumulated inventories, the Associated Press reported.

Shoe manufacturers who have enjoyed a substantial volume of Easter business in the past two months continued busy. But the total production this month was not expected to show more than nominal seasonal gain over February and there appeared to be a tendency to postpone production of white shoes until the outlook for summer retail trade becomes more clear.

Trial of Dolan To Open April 4

George R. Farnum, investigator and counsel for the Boston Finance Commission and the City of Boston in the Dolan case, has been summoned by District Attorney William J. Foley, it was learned yesterday, to be prepared to testify April 4 at the trial of Edmund L. Dolan, former City Treasurer; J. Walter Quinn and Edward J. Supple, who were indicted last October for conspiracy to steal. Supple and Quinn were indicted on a charge of offering gratuities and bribes.

These alleged acts were in connection with the operations of the Legal Securities Corporation which sold bonds to the City of Boston.

Adult Education Lists 60 Courses

The Boston Center for Adult Education offers 60 courses for the spring term beginning March 28 for adults, in current events, business trends, natural sciences, arts, music, literature, writing and languages, according to an announcement today by Dorothy Hewitt, director of the Center. Informal classes of not more than 25 members each, meet at 79 Mount Vernon Street.

The Center's idea of education is entirely different from standard concepts. Here discussions take place under expert leaders on such questions as the latest developments in natural science, modern poetry, business trends, and happenings throughout the world.

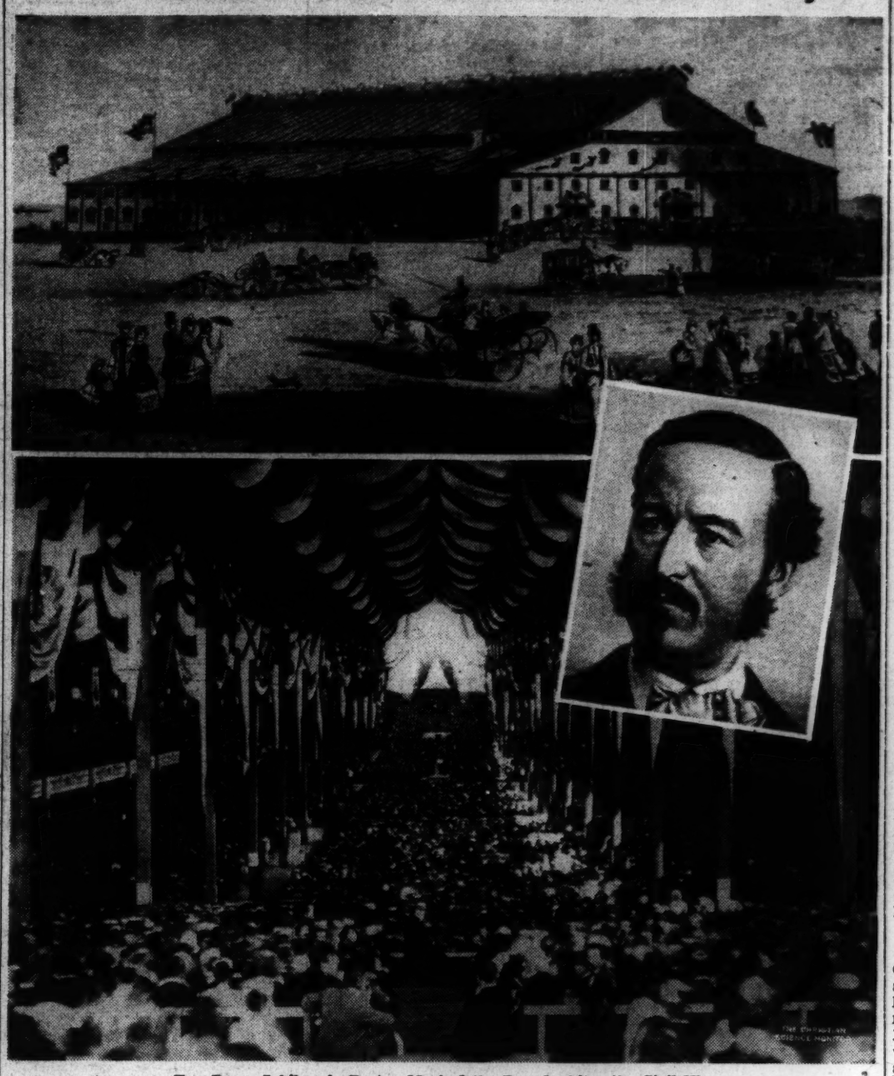
Enrollment for the courses can be made as late as the opening night of each course at the Center, or by mail.

Fair Tonight; Cloudy Sunday

The weather will be generally fair tonight according to today's forecast, with the lowest temperature in the middle and upper 30's. Tomorrow is expected to bring increasing cloudiness, but slightly warmer weather.

Monday will be considerably colder.

When Boston Celebrated in 'Colossal' Style



Two Peace Jubilees in Boston Marked the Decade After the Civil War
Upper—Coliseum Erected for the Celebration of 1869
Inset—Patrick S. Gilmore, Who Originated the Plan
Lower—Audience at the Jubilee of 1872

Wanted: Data On the Size Of N. E. Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—Because Boston school authorities refuse to allow children in their city to be measured by the Federal Government, chiefs of the Bureau of Home Economics are wondering whether their research on youngsters' garment sizes will be as complete as they had hoped.

Children have been measured in California, in Texas, in Kansas, in Minnesota, in Alabama and in the District of Columbia, but alas, the Bureau has not yet been able to get its hands on a single child in New England.

With the aid of NYA workers, the Bureau is now nearing the half-way mark in its campaign to measure 100,000 children of high, medium and low-income groups. The data obtained is expected to be useful to garment and pattern manufacturers.

Special effort is being made to find out if children of various racial strains have any peculiarities in measurements. The Bureau was especially anxious to include Boston in its list because of the number of children of Irish descent there.

Before a child is measured, a letter is sent to its parents asking permission. Parents are asked to reply either in writing or orally to the child's teacher. Marks are put on the child's body to denote wrist, shoulder, waist, and so forth, but these are easily removed.

Remember Gilmore Band And Big Peace Jubilee?

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore's first trip to New York was fraught with adventurous results. Even in 1867 the mantle of a certain glamour had settled over the street named Broadway that was thrilling to a young gentleman band master from Boston.

It was spring. Everywhere one heard music. The bells in the churches chimed the hour. Bands played on the street corners. An occasional Italian fingered his concertina. Children shouted and sang in the streets. Everywhere, too, there was joy that peace had again spread its wings over the land following what was then politely referred to as "the late unpleasantness between the States."

Boston, by way of contrast, thought Mr. Gilmore, was a rather somber place. True the elms and venerable buildings gave it a certain mellowness, but, in all, the town lacked some of that up and doing, horn-tooting essence that pervaded Gotham.

His Gigantic Plans

As a true son of Erin, no less than Boston, young Mr. Gilmore was hardly content to philosophize on the subject. Boston must, he decided, become awakened. Right there on Broadway the bright idea came, and Patrick Gilmore never flagged nor relented until he had carried the idea into the form of two of the most gigantic, monster, colossal, gargantuan musical jubilees that ever crashed upon a startled world.

Imagine, if you please, the amazing cacophony of a chorus of 10,000 voices, a band and orchestra of 2,000 pieces, and a grand organ, joined in the Anvil Chorus with 100 Boston firemen whanging at 100 anvils, some 40 large bells clanging and 20 cannons booming an obbligato. Picture all this within a special hall, with an audience of 50,000 including the President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Governors, Mayors, and the great and famous, temporal and financial, from all the world and you have the National Peace Jubilee of 1869. Double all this and you have the World Peace Jubilee of 1872.

But this gets us ahead of the story.

Young Gilmore returned to Boston full of the big jubilee plan. Breathless, he rushed into his home to tell his wife about the scheme. "I am going to get up the greatest musical festival and the grandest celebration ever witnessed in the world. It is to be a National Jubilee to commemorate the restoration of Peace throughout the land; a great Coliseum will be erected, to hold 50,000 people; the President of the United States, all the members of Congress, heads of departments, Foreign Ministers, Governors of States, and the leading men throughout the Union will be invited; the chorus will number tens of thousands of singers from all parts of the country; also 20,000 children from the public schools; the orchestra will

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Tobin Pushes Drive on Auto Tax Dodgers

Finds Millions Owing to State on Excise Levy—Demands Penalty

Up to Legislature

Boston Delinquencies Alone Since 1929 Are Reported to Be $1,383,898

Movement to reduce or eliminate widespread automobile excise tax delinquencies by taking away registration as the penalty for non-payment is under way today on Beacon Hill following a favorable report on enabling legislation by the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles.

Leading the drive for such legislation is Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston who discovered that on Jan. 1, 1938, Boston delinquencies since 1929—when the excise tax went into effect—totaled $1,383,898. In fact it is estimated that Boston's 1937 delinquencies amounted to nearly 30 per cent of the more than $800,000 annual total.

Source of the trouble is that the Legislature has never laid down stiff penalties for non-payment and never has insisted upon payment of this tax as a condition upon a car owner's continued privilege to operate his vehicle on Massachusetts highways.

Mayor's Bill Is Stricter

The Highway and Motor Vehicles Committee bill provides that 60 days after a bill is issued and payment has not been received, the local community shall notify the Registrar of Motor Vehicles who in turn will warn the delinquent taxpayer that after 30 more days his registration will be revoked if, in the interim, the tax is not paid.

Mayor Tobin has filed similar legislation, the one major difference being that a total of 60 rather than 90 days would be allowed the taxpayer before his registration is revoked. The Mayor's bill is awaiting a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Taxation. Should the Highway Committee bill be defeated it is possible a second attempt for nonpayment penalties could be engineered.

Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, and Herman C. Loeffler, secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, have both been pushing the Tobin bill.

The research expert has been interested in such legislation for several years. In 1936 during former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield's attempt to obtain legislation similar to the Tobin proposal, the Research Bureau issued a bulletin in which it was pointed out that delinquencies in the major Massachusetts cities at that time ran from 5.2 to 36.1 per cent.

Great Part Uncollected

The report showed that of the 1935 excise tax total of $2,783,860, due in the 20 largest Massachusetts cities $526,416 was uncollected on Jan. 1, 1936. It is understood that the situation in these municipalities is practically unchanged in regard to 1937 excise taxes, owed to the same communities.

The annual report of the State Commissioner of Corporations shows that since 1929 the total of uncollected excise taxes approximate $3,000,000.

In its 1936 bulletin, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau pointed out:

"Almost no delinquency is cleared up after the second year; subsequent collections hardly show graphically. The record shows that these taxes must be collected promptly, or a considerable amount remains uncollectible. The late date at which some municipalities bill the car-owner is one major cause of delinquency. Almost half the year ordinarily expires before first notices are sent out in Boston. Following up demands occur, of course, even later in the year."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Shubert—
"You Never Know," musical comedy by Cole Porter. Starring Lupe Velez, Clifton Webb and Libby Holman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

University—
"Love and Hisses," with Simone Simon and Walter Winchell. 1:35, 5:10, 8:50. Also "Thank You, Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre. 3, 6:30, 10:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Gold Is Where You Find It," with Claude Rains, Margaret Lindsay, George Brent, and Olivia de Havilland. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 10:10, a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Penrod and His Twin Brother." Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

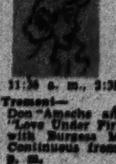
State and Orpheum—
Joan Crawford and Spencer Tracy in "Mannequin." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. Also "Penitentiary," with Walter Connolly, Jean Parker and John Howard. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:55.

Hub—
"Trail of the Lonesome Pine," with Sylvia Sidney, Fred MacMurray and Henry Fonda. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Waikiki Wedding," with Bing Crosby, Martha Raye and Shirley Ross. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Kopley and Medford Square—
Don Ameche in "Love Under Fire." Also "Mr. Dodd Takes the Air." Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"Bringing Up Baby," starring Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:40, 10:10. Stage Show: "Everybody Swing," with Sylvia Froos, Diamond Bros., and 13 Aristocrats.

Metropolitan—



Edward G. Robinson in "A Slight Case of Murder." 10:05 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Also John Boles, Gladys Swarthout and John Barrymore in "Romance in the Dark." 11:30 a. m., 3:35, 8:20, 8:30.

Tremont—
Don Ameche and Loretta Young in "Love Under Fire." Also "Winterset," with Burgess Meredith and Margo. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"Stockholm," Robert Benchley in "A Night at the Movies," "Winter Sports Parade," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Boston—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 11:10 a. m., 2:27, 5, 7:35, 10. Stage Show: Sibyl Bowman, Monroe & Grant, and Frieda Sullivan.

Exeter—
"Change of Heart," featuring Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "The Hurricane," starring Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 3:05, 6, 8:55.

Brookline Village—
"Trapped by G-Men." 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Also "Wise Girl," 3:50, 7, 10.

Uptown—
"International Settlement," with Dolores Del Rio. 2:35, 5:35, 8:45. Also Sonja Henie in "Happy Landing," 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Colonial—
"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche and others. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. Directed by Henry King. Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 2:10, 4:40, 7:20, 9:50. Also "The River." 1:35, 4:10, 6:40, 9:20.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Big Broadcast of 1938," featuring W. C. Fields, Martha Raye, Dorothy Lamour and others. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Of Human Hearts," with Walter Huston, James Stewart and Cecy Kibbee. Both theaters: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Big Town Girl," with Claire Trevor, Donald Woods and Alan Dinehart. 2, 5:05, 8:22. Also Sonja Henie, in "Happy Landing." 3:34, 6:30, 9:40.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Marx Brothers in "A Day at the Races." Also Walt Disney's Academy Award Revue. 3:30 and 7:45.

Music

Wellesley College—
Gluck's opera, "Alceste," presented by Wellesley College Alumnae Hall. 8.

Dance

John Hancock Hall—
Dance program by Ted Shawn and his all-male group. "O Libertad" will be presented. 8:30. Program repeated Saturday afternoon and evening, 90 St. James Avenue.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Louise Knight Wheatley Cook, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Beverly, in Briscoe Junior High School, Ellis Square, Beverly, 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in City Hall, Broadway, Revere, 3:30 p. m.

Music

Museum of Fine Arts—
Second in a series of oratorio performances by the Federal Music Project. Haydn's "Creation." John Ruth, soprano soloist. 3:30.

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Emanuel Mansfield, tenor. Walter S. Roberts, accompanist. 3:30.

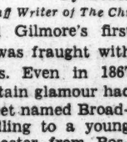
The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
A diversified program of vocal and piano music will be offered by Mr. Boardman, Mr. Metcalf, and Miss Moran. 8.

Ford Hall Forum—
United States Senator Robert M. La Follette will speak on "The Work of the Civil Liberties Committee." 15 Ashburton Place. 7:45.

Boston Public Library—
Edward M. Cooley will lecture on the "Romance and Development of the New England Fisheries." 3:30. Song recital by Esther Mott Tripp. 8.

Monday

Hotel Kenmore, New England Club—
Cleveland P. Grant will give an illustrated lecture on "Art of Bird Photography." 2:30.



Concert Calendar

Germanic Museum—
Eighth concert in a series of organ recitals by E. Power Biggs. Harvard University. 8:15. March 14.

Brown Hall—
Violin recital by Mary Tyler Driver. N. E. Conservatory of Music. 8:15. March 15.

Boston University Alumni Hall—
Concert by the Boston University Orchestra. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 84 Exeter Street. 8:15. March 15.

Longy School of Music—
Concert by Grace McCreary, pianist, and Barbara Greenough, soprano. Open House evening. 8:15. March 15.

Steinert Hall—
Concert of Sixteenth century French ballads, presented by Federal Music Project Madrigal Singers. Earl Weidner, director. 8:15. March 15.

Brown Hall—
Violin recital by Mary Driver. Irene Prevost, accompanist. 8:15. March 15.

Hotel Vendome—
Concert by Helen Warren Richardson, soprano, and Francesco Zecchino, violinist. For the benefit of the Carl Lamson Vacation School of Music. Carl Lamson, accompanist. 8. March 15.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Paul Doguereau, French pianist. 8:30. March 16.

Steinert Hall—
Concert of violoncello music by Milo-Moise Goldstein. 8:15. March 16.

Jordan Hall—
Pianoforte recital by Cara Verson. 8:15 March 17.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Georges Enesco, guest conductor. 3:30. March 18.

Harvard University—
Concert by the Piedel Trio of Munich. Harvard Music Building. 8:30. March 18.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Georges Enesco, guest conductor. 8:15. March 19.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Generally fair tonight, with the lowest temperature in the middle or upper 30s; Sunday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer, probably followed by light rain Sunday night; Monday considerably colder, moderate variable winds, becoming southwesterly Sunday and increasing.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight, Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer. Light rain Sunday night and colder Monday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday and possibly light rain Sunday in north portion. Somewhat warmer Sunday, much colder Monday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting wind becoming fresh south or southwest and overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Weather Outlook for the Week Beginning March 14

North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain in south and rain or snow in north portion at beginning and again middle of week. Colder Monday, warmer by Wednesday; colder Thursday and warmer Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	34	Minneapolis	36	36
Bermuda	67	68	New Orleans	58	62
Chicago	42	46	New York	36	34
Denver	48	48	Norfolk	42	46
Helena	42	46	Philadelphia	38	38
Kansas City	62	62	St. Louis	48	48
Los Angeles	58	62	San Francisco	54	54
Miami	72	76	Washington	38	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 12.
B—Minimum, March 11.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:13 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Sunday, 8:27 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Sunday, 9:11 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Monday, 9:33 a. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles tonight by 6:16 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 6:17 p. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Around the Corner—

Begin Begonia Society—Relief is in sight for any New Englander who has been forced to cherish his admiration for begonias in solitude. Companionship of those with kindred enthusiasms will soon be available. Praise will be forthcoming for the crowning glories of the begonia season in his garden.

A notice circulated by one ardent begonia cultivator, supported by a group of friends, reads:

"The increasing interest in begonias shown by the growth of the American Begonia Society, is resulting in the organization of local chapters. It is proposed to establish such a chapter in New England if there are a sufficient number of people interested. Spring and fall meetings have been suggested, visiting each New England State upon invitation. Meetings with exhibits of begonias, lectures and question periods would be helpful to all."

Prospective members of such a group are invited to communicate with Mrs. Henry H. Buxton, 114 Central Street, Peabody, Mass.

First Radio Love Proves Best—Quantities of interference whenever he tried to listen to a broadcast content had almost discouraged an ardent music lover now living in a direct-current district of the Back Bay. All winter he tried one highly praised set after another.

Then one day he saw in the window of a second-hand store a relic of the pioneering era in radio, which reminded him of his own midnight vigils, when earphones were pressed tightly in an effort to catch a whisper from Chicago or even Denver. The marked price was 95 cents. It was worth it for a souvenir.

The single WD 12 tube only needed dry batteries to put it in action—and he still had some good headphones himself. That evening he decided to try it out for old times' sake.

But in the passing years transmitters have become much more powerful and quality is better—and headphones were always renowned for their freedom from distortion and their clarity.

Here was the answer to his problem! The music came in clear and strong. There was no interference. He could listen as far into the night as he wished without disturbing the rest of the household.

"I've never enjoyed radio so much," he says.

Instruction for Mine Host—The days of the genial innkeeper who is a real host to his guests and a mine of information about the surrounding countryside as well, may return to Vermont soon—if Vermont Junior College at Montpelier has anything to do with it.

A new course, lasting two years, is being offered in Guest House Management. In announcing it the College stated: "The State of Vermont has had a remarkable development of recreational activities, bringing in great numbers of tourists, campers, summer residents and followers of winter sports, and causing great demand for effective ways of meeting their needs.

"Vermont Junior College, seeing the opportunity of preparing such

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Uday Shan-Kar in Farewell Performance

The Arts in Boston

Shan-Kar's good-bye is said with hands held palms together, pointing first up, then down, as he takes his bows. The American audience says it with hands, too—in quite another fashion, and one that cannot be displeasing to a performing artist's ears.

Such were the mutual farewells exchanged last night between the great Hindu dancer and his company and the audience that filled Symphony Hall. At the end of a prolonged ovation, the dancer made a brief curtain speech in the English that is his by right of Western education and travel.

It is five years now since Shan-Kar first introduced the dances of India to this country and from season to season he has made them increasingly familiar, if still not wholly comprehensible. He presents on a frontal plane, in condensed and heightened form, the ritual dances of his people, or the story-dances of ancient lore, dances that in their native state are often performed in a clearing, may last a night and a day, and are seen in the round by spectators on every side.

We do not need to understand the symbolism of talking toes and fingers, the exquisite shimmer of hands, the sinuous arm movements, to perceive their beauty. It is not necessary to know the tradition behind the costumes, to enjoy their opulence.

There are certain universal emblems in the language of dance. Here and there one feels at home with step patterns of folk origin. The bare feet, the angular positions and distortions, have some kinship with modern movement. For extreme contemporaneity, Robindra, Shan-Kar's young brother, did one step that looked very much like truckin'.

Though last night's performance was not a particularly brilliant one—it showed traces of tour-strain—it brought a wealth of lavish color and exoticism that was refreshing, with Shan-Kar always a noble, exalted figure, gracious, serene; Madhavan, newcomer to the company last year, vigorous and expert in an intricate solo.

The music vied with the dance in interest, not for its strange harmonies and odd rhythms alone, but for the variety and ornamental properties of the instruments—gongs ranging from skillet to teaplate size, of extraordinary tone, hand-played drums of amazing proportions and capacities, a row of china bowls, rattlers, and occasionally the haunting sound of a string or wind instrument. In the closing dance-drama, "Tandava Nrittya," singing voices also entered in.

The program was made up of solo and ensemble numbers, with musical interludes, all of Hindu title, significant only to the initiated.

After tonight's performance in Carnegie Hall, New York, Shan-Kar will soon embark on his cherished enterprise, the establishment of a center of Indian art and culture based on the dance, in Benares. Perhaps, in another five years, he will return.

M. L.

"Mannequin"

There is, to be sure, no accounting for tastes. A not altogether original observation which seems to come in handy when reviewing films like "Mannequin," which opened yesterday at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters. Some people like oysters. Some like dill pickles. Some eat marmalade and bacon together. Some moviegoers like Joan Crawford.

Miss Crawford is a somewhat less articulate actress than Minnie Mouse, but she wears gorgeous gowns.

Joan Crawford pictures also have another recommendation. The plots are all the same and that makes it easier to concentrate on the dresses or the handsome settings. You know that Joan will rise from those squalid slums and find some strong hero with a heart of gold, a penthouse and an unlimited checking account. You have your cake and you eat it too—with whipped cream frosting.

As a matter of fact, Spencer Tracy, the hero of Version No. 3342, loses his money when the wicked labor unions call a strike which hits his dredging company. But Mr. Tracy, bless his heart, gives one of the strikers a dollar to feed the kiddies as he is leaving the union meeting. Joan in the meantime has decided to quit Spencer in order to avoid a blackmail scheme on the part of her low first husband. The bankruptcy makes this unnecessary.

Mr. Tracy now has his Academy award to console him for "Mannequin." In lieu of other consolation, we offer the first-rate supporting cast—Alan Curtis, Mary Phillips, Elizabeth Risdon, Ralph Morgan, Oscar O'Shea and Leo Gorcey (another "Dead End" boy)—our sympathy.

"Penitentiary," the companion film, is a well-told tale which would have been more effective if we had not seen so many films of this kind. The settings are realistic, the characters well drawn. There are harrowing scenes of violence. Walter Connolly and John Howard are excellent in the leading roles, and Robert Barrat, Jean Parker, Marc Lawrence, Arthur Hohl, and Dick Curtis contribute their respective shares. John Brahm directed the film version of Martin Flavin's stage play, which tells of the rehabilitation of a young man who is degenerating under prison life.

J. D. B.

Marine Parade Includes Cruise To West Indies

Week-End Sailings

White cruise ships both start and finish this week-end's marine parade of the port of Boston. The Lady Drake of the Canadian National Steamships, first deepwater passenger liner of the five to visit Boston harbor between today and Monday, came in today from Halifax, embarked about 100 passengers and sailed for a 30-day cruise to Bermuda, the British West Indies and British Guiana. Monday, the Lady Nelson of the same fleet arrives from a similar cruise.

Between the visits of these vessels, three passenger liners in the overseas trade are due, the Cunard White Star liner Samaria to sail for Cobh and Liverpool after embarking 203 passengers; the Anchor liner Cameronia to discharge passengers and cargo from Glasgow, Belfast and Cobh; the American Banker of the United States Lines, from London with passengers and cargo. In addition to the passenger liners the arrivals this week end include coastwise passenger boats and freighters from all parts of the world.

William M. Strong of New York, advertising executive and author of a book entitled "How to Travel Without Being Rich," sailed from Boston on the Lady Drake for Demerara, British Guiana, with Mrs. Strong. Also aboard was Charles Woodbury, Boston artist, who expects to get in a little painting while on vacation. Accompanying him were David and J. G. Aldrich.

Freight ships due at Boston over the week-end include two new vessels, the British freighter Port Montreal from Australia.

Popular American Melodies Sent Over Air by Guitarist

The Week-End Radio

Vicente Gomez, Spanish guitarist, who caused a sensation last January on his début over American radio with the "Magic Key" program, will be heard on a sustaining series over the National Broadcasting Company's Red Network to WNAC, beginning Sunday, March 13, at 2:15 p. m.

Mr. Gomez, who is a master of both concert and gypsy, or popular, styles of playing, is well known in Latin America and throughout Europe. In fact, he was playing in Mexico City when Abe Tuvin, an artist's manager, discovered him signed him up, and brought him to New York.

Though held to be comparable as a guitar player to Andres Segovia, Mr. Gomez modestly said he wanted to show that the guitar, besides being a popular instrument, is also a worthy interpreter of the classics.

Saturday

Dialworthy drama and music make up the bulk of tonight's offerings on the air. Among the noteworthy musical items are:

"Hassan," or "Golden Journey to Samarkand," poetic tragedy of the East, to be presented with music by Frederick Delius, in full-hour Columbia Workshop program. CBS to WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

"Invitation to the Waltz," new series of oldtime waltz favorites, conducted by Alfred Wallenstein, Mutual to WAAB, 8 p. m.

Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Hans Lange, conductor, Mutual to WAAB, 9:15 p. m., in program of Bach's Canzona and Fugue in E minor; Holst's "St. Paul's Suite"; Mozart's Symphony in E flat major; Van Vactor's Concerto Grosso for Three Flutes, Harp and Orchestra; Mendelssohn's Scherzo from "Midsummer Night's Dream"; Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suite, No. 1; Tchaikovsky's "Capriccio Italien" and Grieg's song, "Psalm of Peace."

NBC Symphony Orchestra, Carlos Chaves, Mexican composer, conductor, now radio-cast over the NBC-Red network only to WNAC, 10 p. m., in program of Bach's "Brandenburg Concerto," No. 3, in G minor; Haydn's Symphony, "The Queen" in B flat; Chavez's "Sinfonia India" and "Sinfonia Antigona"; and Ravel's "Bolero."

Dramatic programs include:

"The Great Magician," NBC-Red to WNAC, 5 p. m., a production based on the "Commedia dell' Arte" style of strolling Italian players of the sixteenth and seventeenth century, the play being improvised by the actors though conforming to a rough basic framework.

"This Proud Heart," dramatization of Pearl Buck novel, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

"American Portraits," NBC-Red to WNAC, 8:30 p. m., to present the career of Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury.

Sunday

Musical items which may be worth a tuning:

Radio City Symphony Orchestra, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 12:30 p. m., to play second and third movemnts of Tchaikovsky's Sixth Symphony, Kodaly's "Summer Evning" and Enesco's "Roumanian Rhapsody"; Robert Weede, baritone, to sing "Credo" from Verdi's "Othello," and "Quand La Flamme de l'amour," from Bizet's "The Jolly Maid of Perth."

Charles Wakefield Cadman, American composer-pianist, to appear with Boris Morros String Quartet, CBS to WEEI, 2 p. m., in first public performance of his new Piano Quintet, as one item of all-American program.

Josef Hofmann, pianist, in New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra program, CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m., playing Chopin's Concerto No. 1, in E minor; among unusual orchestral items are the Dances from Purcell's "The Fairy Queen," and Balfour Gardiner's "Shepherd Pennel's Dance."

Metropolitan Audition finals, to hear first three of six soloists in two successive programs in contest for opera contracts, NBC to WBZ, 5 p. m.

Jose Iturbi, pianist, to play "Larghetto" and "Rondo all'Ongharese" from Mozart's Concerto in D major, and Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" in Sunday Evening Hour which he has conducted in past. CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.

Rising Musical Stars, NBC to WNAC, 10 p. m., to hear Charlotte Symons, lyric soprano, singing aria from Charpentier's opera, "Louise." Moussorgsky's "Night on Bald Mountain," principal orchestra item.

Sunday drama provides a production of Jean Fesler William's story, "Mr. Geiger," in WPA "Their Greatest Stories" series, Mutual to WAAB, 8 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Story of Industry.	Rakov's Orchestra	Great Plays: "The Great	Sport matinee	"Souvenirs" .....
5:15 Story of Industry.	Rakov's Orchestra	Magician"	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 Boston Hour	M. Frederick's Orch....	Great Plays: "The Great	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	Magician"	Baseball School	Sport reports .....
6:00 News; sport preview	News; Dance Revue";	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Rhythm Revue ...	music; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30 Ben Feld's Orch...	Girl Scout Anniversary;	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Ben Feld's Orch....	speakers	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Saturday Night	Message of Israel.....	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Swing Session ...	Message of Israel.....	garten	Sport commentator	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30 Columbia Work-	Jim's Question Bee....	Dramatic critic	Xavier Cugat's Orch....	Echoes"; songs; orch.
7:45 shop: dramatic sk.	Jim's Question Bee....	Sport review	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Jungle Jim" .....
8:00 Columbia Work-	Old Mission Choir	Robert L. Ripley; vocal	"Invitation to the	Melody ensemble .....
8:15 shop: dramatic sk.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	trio; orchestra	Waltz": musicale	"Melodic Tones" .....
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.:	Dramatization: "This	Jack Haley; Wendy Bar-	Barnes's Barnstormers	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
8:45 sketch; soloists '	Proud Heart"	rie; comedy; orchestra	Barnes's Barnstormers	"Front Page Drama"...
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance:	Al Roth's Orchestra ..	British commentator	Boston Olympics vs.
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Al Roth's Orchestra ..	Gilbert's Orchestra	Concordia team of
9:30 Serenade: soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"American Portraits":	Harvard-Yale swimming	Montreal; hockey .....
9:45 popular orchestra	Hot Shots	dramatic sketch	meet	Boston vs. Concordia
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	"Music by Meakin"....	National Broadcasting	Chicago Symphony Or-	Boston vs. Concordia
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	"Music by Meakin"....	Company Symphony	chestra concert	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
10:30 guest soloist	Sen. J. W. Bailey, N. C.	Orchestra, Carlos	Chicago Symphony Or-	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
10:45 Network sports	Dance Music	Chaves, conductor	chestra concert	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Roundelay	NBC Symphony Orch...	Chicago Orchestra	Sport commentator ...
11:15 Network talks	Dance Music	NBC Symphony Orch...	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	Dance orchestra .....
11:30 B. Goodman's Or..	Horace Heidt's Orch....	News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	"Day's End" .....
11:45 B. Goodman's Or..	Horace Heidt's Orch....	Weather Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	Billy Brooks' Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob": children's	"Down the Mississippi"	"Operatic Airs" .....
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Down the Mississippi"	Harper's Varieties .....
10:30 Aubade for Strings	Concert Hour	Network speaker	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Varieties": Pianoleers
10:45 Aubade for Strings	Recorded program	Network speaker	tist Church service	Studio speaker .....
11:00 Trinity Church	News; "Journal"	St. Paul's service.....	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker .....
11:15 service	"Neighbor Nell"	St. Paul's service.....	tist Church service ...	"Musical Hits" .....
11:30 Trinity Church	Vocal recital	St. Paul's service.....	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Musical Hits" .....
11:45 service	Commentator	St. Paul's service.....	tist Church service....	The Italian Hour.....
12:00 Hawaiian music ..	Southernaires: male	Clotilda Zappala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour.....
12:15 News service	quartet	prano; organist	Organ recital	The Italian Hour.....
12:30 Salt Lake City choir	Radio City Symphony	Don Van Wart, pianist.	Italian string music ...	Amateur Hour .....
12:45 and organ	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	News Service	Italian string music....	Amateur Hour .....
1:00 Gems of Melody...	conductor; Robert	Speaker; music	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour .....
1:15 Piano Club	Weede, baritone	Speaker; music	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour .....
1:30 Foreign speaker ..	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	Musical program from	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour .....
1:45 Network program..	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	Vienna, Austria	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour .....
2:00 Boris Morros'	Magic Key: Symphony	"Chat About Dogs".....	Drama and music.....	"Voice of Israel".....
2:15 String Quartet ..	Orch.; Hortense Mo-	Vicent Gomez: guitar.	Drama and music.....	"Voice of Israel".....
2:30 Dramatic sketch	nath, pianist; Gladys	"Thatcher Colt Myster-	Gotham String Quartet	"Voice of Israel".....
2:45 with Jean Hersholt	Swarthout; sketch ...	les": sketch	Gotham String Quartet	"Voice of Israel".....
3:00 New York Philhar-	"On Broadway"; dra-	"Radio Newsreel"; news	"The First Offender";	Mimy Sargent's Orch...
3:15 monic - Symphony	matic sketch	interviews	dramatic sketch	Mimy Sargent's Orch...
3:30 Orchestra; Josef	Frank Simona's Band .	"Sunday Drivers":	Band concert	Irish Minstrels .....
3:45 Hofmann, pianist	Frank Simona's Band .	novelty program	Concert Miniatures	Glee Club recital .....
4:00 New York Philhar-	National Vespers	"The Shadow": mystery	Network speaker	Glee Club recital.....
4:15 monic - Symphony	National Vespers	dramatic sketch	Network speaker	Dance Orchestra .....
4:30 Orchestra, John	Jean Ellington, songs	The Lutheran Hour.....	Court of Human Rela-	Dance Orchestra .....
4:45 Barbirolli, cond.	The Vagabonds	The Lutheran Hour.....	tions: sketch	"Time to Sing" .....
5:00 Magazine: Chan-	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Marion Talley, soprano;	Network speaker	Young People's Church.
5:15 ning Pollock	dition: soloists; orch.	chorus; orchestra	Network speaker	Young People's Church.
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Ed. McConnell; orch..	Mickey Mouse Theater	Network speaker	Young People's Church.
5:45 his orchestra	British commentator	of the Air	Network speaker	Young People's Church.
6:00 Joe Penner; Jim-	Austrian commentator .	"Hum and Strum".....	George Jessel; guest	Phil Marshall's Orch...
6:15 my Grier's Orch.	"Musical Camera"	Adrian O'Brien, tenor .	stars; orchestra	Soprano recital .....
6:30 Shaw and Lee; vo-	"Moonlight Serenaders"	News Service	"News Testers"	Dramatic program ....
6:45 cal groups; orch..	News commentator	Popular variety	Charioteers; quartet	Dramatic program ....
7:00 Jeanette MacDon-	"Paths to Prosperity";	Jack Benny; Kenny	News Service	Violin ensemble .....
7:15 ald; W. Evans; or.	speakers forum	Baker; orchestra	"Moonlight Sonata"	Violin ensemble .....
7:30 Phil Baker, com-	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	"Interesting Neighbors":	Larry Funk's Orchestra	"Boxing Reporter".....
7:45 edy; orchestra	Peg Murray; guests..	informal interview	Larry Funk's Orchestra	Studio speaker .....
8:00 St. Louis Blues ...	"Detective Series"; dra-	Don Ameche; Edgar	"Mr. Geiger"; dramatic	Dramatization .....
8:15 Talk, R'p, Maverick	matic sketch	Bergen; Stroud Twins;	sketch	Dramatization .....
8:30 Lyn Murray's Mu-	California Concert:	John Carter; Olivia de	Hawaiian music	Vocalist; orchestra ....
8:45 sical Gazette	Ernest Gill's Orchestra	Havilland, actress	Hawaiian music	"Movie Stardust" .....
9:00 José Iturbi, pian-	Tyrone Power; Jean	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Marine Corps program	"Five Star Final" .....
9:15 ist; Symphony Or.;	Parker; sketch	Round: soloists; orch.	Marine Corps program	"Five Star Final" .....
9:30 chorus; Sir Ernest	Movie comment	American Album of Fa-	Brown Sisters, trio....	David McSweeney, songs
9:45 Macmillan, cond.	Irene Rich: sketch	miliar Music	Commentator	Request Serenade .....
10:00 Foundation: drama	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"Rising Musical Stars":	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Good Will Hour.....
10:15 and orchestra	Paul Martin's Orchestra	chorus; guest; orch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Good Will Hour.....
10:30 "Headlines and By-	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Good Will Hour.....
10:45 lines": comment	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Good Will Hour.....
11:00 News; dance music	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	Jack Betzner's Orch....	News commentator ....
11:15 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Commentator	String ensemble; Ethel
11:30 Duke Ellington's	Music As You Desire It.	"Musical Interlude"	Jay Whidden's Orch....	Grenier, songs .....
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It.	Ernie Holst's Orchestra	Jay Whidden's Orch....	"Day's End": music....

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Dear Columbia"..	"As You Like It".....	"Houseboat Hannah" ..	Food talk	Farm and Home news.
9:15 "Dear Columbia"..	"As You Like It".....	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons .....
9:30 "Road of Life"...	Breakfast Club: popular	Variations	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Italian Echoes" .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	orchestra; soloist	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch..	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music.....	"John's Other Wife"...	"Choir Loft": organ...	Fashion talk .....
10:30 Tony Wons	"Terry Regan": sketch.	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Get Thin to Music"...	"Shopping With You"...
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk.....	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist: organ	"Shopping With You"...
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"David Harum": sketch	Poetry; organ	Today's Travelers ....
11:15 Dramatic sketch	"Women and News"...	"Backstage Wife".....	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School .....
11:30 "Big Sister": sk...	"Vic and Sade".....	How to Be Charming..	Musical program	Organ recital .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Ed. MacHugh, songs....	Decoration talk	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator ....
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue:	Talk, the Rev. Stidger..	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian review .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music....	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Home Hour: guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"..	Italian string music....	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 Betty and Bob: sk.	Homesteaders' Orch. ..	Yankee News Service ..	Women's club news....	"Musical Mailbox" ...
1:15 Hymn recital	speakers; soloists;	"Joyce Jordan": sketch.	Robison's Buckaroos .	Network program .....
1:30 Grimm's Daughter.	"Matinee Melodies"...	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Piano soloist	Network program .....
1:45 Valiant Lady: sk...	Fashions and screen...	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Voice of Experience....	Pianoleers .....
2:00 News for Women.	National Children's	"Way Down East".....	Comedy; orchestra	"Gems of Melody".....
2:15 "The O'Neills" ...	Week program	"Musical Roundup"	World Traveler, talk...	"Gems of Melody".....
2:30 American School of	National Children's	"Musical Roundup"	Sport matinee	"Cottage Hawaiians"
2:45 the Air	Week program	"Julia Blake": sketch..	Between Book-ends	"Melody Express" .....
3:00 News Service	Rochester Civic Orches-	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials: orchestra ..	"Down Memory Lane"
3:15 "Meet the Stars"	tra matinee concert:	"Ma Perkins": sketch .	Colonials: orchestra ..	Paul Joyce, songs
3:30 "Street Scene"	Guy Fraser Harrison,	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
3:45 C. Hector's music	conductor	"The Guiding Light"..	Network program	Talk, Mae Murray .....
4:00 C. Hector's music	Stocks; music	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch.	"Rhythm and Stuff" ..
4:15 The Boston Hour.	Club Matinee; variety...	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade ..
4:30 "The Goldbergs" ..	Club Matinee; variety...	Commentator	Sport matinee	Song team .....
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee; variety...	"The Road of Life".....	Sport matinee	Variety Sports Revue...
5:00 Follow the Moon..	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch ..	Sport matinee	Variety Sports Revue...
5:15 "Mary Bothern" ...	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"...	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"...	Jack Armstrong	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ...	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie...	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"...
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue....	Yankee News Service..	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Dance Revue	Top Hatters; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian review .....
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Comment: music	"Let's Celebrate"	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Lum and Abner"...	"Music Is My Hobby"...	"Musical Rendesvous"...	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch...	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Arthur Godfrey ...	"Three Cheers"; vocal	"Uncle Ezra": sketch .	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Five Star Final" .....
7:30 Studio speaker ...	Rose Marie, songs.....	"Musical Moments"	"The Lone Ranger":	Detective Mysteries:
7:45 Science Show	Barry McKinley, songs.	"Melody and Rhythm"..	dramatic sketch	dramatization .....
8:00 Lou Holtz; Ted	"Melody Puzzler":	Burns and Allen; Ray	Morton Gould's Orch..	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 Husing; music	musical quiz	Noble's Orch.; solos.	Guardian talk	Louise Farley, songs..
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	"Grand Hotel"; dra-	Richard Crooks; sym-	B. U. Alumni Dinner;	Vocalist; orchestra ....
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic sketch	phony orchestra	speakers	Message to Motorists...
9:00 Thesier: Fay Wray	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Phil Spitalny and His	Ruby and His Music....	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
9:15 and Edward Arnold	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Girls; soloist	Ruby and His Music	Piano and organ duet .
9:30 in "The Rest," by	ductor; soloist:	"Music for Moderns"	Vic Erwin's Musical	Amateur Hour .....
9:45 Edward Sheldon	speaker	"Music for Moderns"	Cartoons: variety	Amateur Hour .....
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars";	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"True or False"	Amateur Hour .....
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	soloists; quartet	"True or False"	Amateur Hour .....
10:30 "Hour Glass"	National Forum: Paul V.	"For Men Only"; Van	Pageant of Melody:	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 "American Dances"	McNutt	Steedens' Orch.; soloist	Henry Weber's Orches-	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service...	tra; soloist	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:15 Jim. Dorsey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Jack Fischer's Orch...	Poet's Corner .....
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Eddy Rogers' Orchestra	Jack Fischer's Orch...	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Eddy Rogers' Orchestra	Pancho's Orchestra	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.

Nautical School Graduates Are Offered Government Jobs

Log of the Port of Boston

Opportunity is knocking at the door of graduates of the Massachusetts Nautical School.

Fitted by the two-year intensive course in navigation and marine engineering to fill the positions of junior officers in the American Merchant Marine, the graduates have, for some time, found it difficult to step right into such a job. They have been glad to accept a berth as "A. B." seamen in order to keep in touch with the sea while awaiting an opening as a junior officer.

Today they are rejoicing over the announcement of Emory S. Land, successor to Joseph P. Kennedy, as chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, that Uncle Sam is offering to "stake" a certain number of nautical school graduates at $75 a month and maintenance for one year aboard Government-owned or subsidized merchant ships as "cadet officers."

It is part of a program for preparing young officers for the American Merchant Marine. The graduates would be placed on ships, already manned by a regular crew, and receive additional practical experience in their chosen profession.

Advantages to the graduates lie in their serving as "junior officers" though their pay would be only a bit more than that of the regular "A. B.'s." The latter receive today $72.50 a month in most cases, though oil tankers pay $85 a month.

In addition to cadet officers, the Government plans to put a limited number of cadets on the merchant ships who need not have had previous formal training, and who will receive $50 a month and maintenance They will be quartered with the ship's officers and receive a training in navigation.

A second opportunity to those lacking experience is offered by the American Nautical Academy, National Training School for Merchant Marine officers at Washington. A summer course on board the training ship Marsala, five-masted barkentine, is offered to young men between June 1 and Oct. 1, without cost excepting meals at 49 cents each. Those completing the summer course with a passing grade, will be eligible to apply for a scholarship in the regular course.

Export Peaks Come to Light

Peaks reached by the strong upward surge of New England's foreign commerce in 1937 are coming to light with completion of tabulations by New England's fact finding factory, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Total foreign trade of New England amounted to more than $366,000,000 during 1937, a gain of more than $100,400,000 or about 38 per cent over the 1936 value.

Massachusetts accounted for $27,699,738 of the exports and $219,726,635 of the imports, increases,

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Maybe we haven't exactly seen a robin flitting around in our back yard, and maybe we haven't seen any little crocuses popping their heads up in our garden . . . but what we have seen is three little girls jumping rope to the tune of "salt, vinegar, mustard, pepper!" (remember?) And so, as far as we are concerned, Spring has been officially ushered in. And it's no longer necessary for us to wait until March 21 to tell you about all the springy things that happen to come into our head; without sort of apologizing because we're a bit previous.

Some form of yellow usually puts in an appearance every year at just this time . . . and this year it's called Mimosa. A definite yellow it is; and a color that'll add plenty of zest to the ensemble it accompanies. Pilene's has taken the color to its heart, and the result is some Mimosa gloves. Which have a way of going with black, brown, copper-spaniel, navy and certain shades of buff. Yes, and purples, if you like effects that are a wee bit stagey. Anyhow this bit of color may be added to your wardrobe for as little as a lone dollar . . . or even a dollar that isn't so lonely! But if your budget is willing you can do your hands up real proud-like with a pair of luxurious doeskins . . . for three of the one dollar bills you had back there. And their flower counters will supply you with pretty bunches of Mimosa yellow flowers from 50 cents up. Daisies and buttercups and what not. On the street floor.

♣ ♣ ♣

Putting Comfort Into Your Shoes

Comfort . . . with capital letters all around. That may be just what you're looking for after rushing winter. And just how and where could you find comfort quicker than in a pair of shoes that had been designed primarily for comfort (and fit of course) with an eye on style at the same time. We're talking about the Coward Shoe, which will take care of the walking comfort of any member of your family . . . man, woman, or child. Their gabardine with perforated calf trimming at the toe and the heel are particularly attractive; and a good example of just what can be achieved in the way of style plus comfort. This particular oxford . . . in black, brown or navy was slightly less than $9. And the Coward Shoe Store is at 30 West Street.

A Double-Header Fashion Show

If there's anything we like better than a fashion show, it's two fashion shows. Which is just what we took in yesterday, when Thresher's (19 Temple Place) put on a grand little fashion show (or rather two of them!) at the Hotel Touraine. The idea was that every costume in the show had been made from McCall patterns, and at a low cost. Which is very well and good for those who can wield a needle . . . and there certainly are oodles of them; we even know of a crowd of women who drove up from the Cape just to see this display! Anyhow, they'd made use of all the materials you can buy by the yard at Thresher's, in silks and linens and cottons and rayons and so on. And your whole wardrobe was represented, from morning till night. Housewife or lady of leisure. The bags and hats were from Wethern's . . . well worth a look the next time you're in town, we'd say.

♣ ♣ ♣

Cute and Handy Lamps for Wall

We are gradually coming to realize that every lamp in the house doesn't necessarily have to originate from the floor or an end table. It can come from the wall, you know. But the beauty of it all is that you don't have to call in the electrician just because you want a lamp on the wall. Because you can buy all kinds, all ready to hang up with practically nothing more than a pin . . . at various prices. $1.29, for instance, buys one at Filene's that's a little beauty in clear glass. Parchment shades in many colors, all done up with little bows. Some even have tiny glass beads. Regardless there's nothing gee-gaw about them, and they're right cute and handy to have around. In the Gift Shop.

Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, March 13

10:45 a. m.—WORL, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, March 14

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

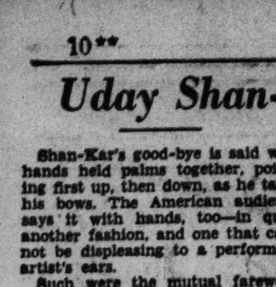
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, March 14

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

STEINERT HALL



BOSTON'S PIANO CENTER

Here in 3 buildings are 14 floors of warerooms, 300 pianos of every type, from the glorious Steinway grand to the latest spinet styles.

Fine rebuilt and reconditioned instruments. Good values from $50 to $3050.

Honorable business methods that have merited Monitor readers' confidence for many years.

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Cruiser Phoenix Is Christened By Arlington Woman

As the waterfronts of Philadelphia and Camden, N. J., resounded to welcoming whistles this morning, Mrs. Dorothea Kays Moonan of 111 Park Avenue, Arlington Heights, christened the Navy's light cruiser Phoenix, and it slid smoothly down the ways of the New York Shipbuilding Company's yard into the waters of the Delaware River.

Mrs. Moonan was designated as the sponsor of the new cruiser by the Secretary of the Navy on Jan. 7, at the suggestion of Gov. R. C. Stanford of Arizona—for the capital city of whose State the vessel is named. Governor Stanford is a boyhood friend of her father's family.

Mrs. Moonan is the only child of Commander and Mrs. Harlow T. Kays of Wellesley Hills. Commander Kays was a resident of Phoenix, Ariz., before entering the U. S. Naval Academy, his parents having been early settlers in the State and prominent in its affairs for many years.

Mrs. Moonan herself was born in the Philippines and spent part of her childhood in China. She attended the University of Arizona, where she studied music, later becoming a pupil of Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink and singing in the 1933 St. Louis season of the Metropolitan Opera Company as Loletta in Puccini's "La Rondine." Two years ago she was married to James W. Moonan, Boston investment broker.

The Phoenix is a light cruiser authorized by an Act of Congress on Feb. 13, 1929. It has a standard displacement of 10,000 tons. It is expected to be completed early next year. It is the third United States Naval vessel to bear this name. The first was a small schooner used as a survey vessel from 1841 to 1853 and the second was a 440-ton sailing ship which was sunk in 1861 in an attempt by the Union forces to block the entrance to a Southern port.

Sponsor

Mrs. Dorothy Kays Moonan
Arlington Woman, Who Officiated at Launching of the Light Cruiser Phoenix

Around the Corner

(Continued from Page 9)

students as wish to be fitted for practical work to profit by this development, offers instruction not only in foods, cooking, household techniques and interior decorating, but in problems of buying, business management, typewriting and promotional correspondence. The course also offers special instruction in the history of Vermont and nature of its recreational facilities. So far as known, Vermont Junior College is the first to set up terminal courses of this particular kind."

In a letter to Dr. Arthur W. Hewitt, president of the College, Gov. George D. Aiken said: "I believe that this innovation on your part will prove to be advantageous, not only to your students but to Vermont as a State."

"Information, Please!"—It isn't even necessary to dial 411 to get a lot of information from the Telephone Company these days. Anyone who pays his bill in person is welcome to take home one of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's almanacs. Interspersed with information for farmers, business men, housewives and students is a miscellaneous assortment of practical and historical facts.

For example, if the subscriber ever worried over the question of wind velocities, the almanac has the answer. Mt. Washington in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, it states, is the windiest place in the world where official records are kept. Back in 1934, April 12, the weather observation apparatus there indicated a velocity of 231 miles an hour. Tornado velocities may run as high as 500 miles an hour, but no scientific instruments register such phenomena. Mount Washington remains the windiest recorded spot in the world.

What Price Exiles?—An ardent proletarian stood outside Ford Hall the other night as crowds streamed in to hear Kerensky.

"'Trotzky, the Traitor'—three cents!" he barked.

"Too much," observed a prospective customer.

"I quite agree with you, sir," replied the vendor obligingly.

Many Bills Read On Beacon Hill But Few Survive

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

House passage of legislation granting to the Supreme Judicial Court authority to remove Mayors, Senate advancement of a bill permitting women to serve on juries, and approval of numerous special civil service bills, constituted major legislative action on Beacon Hill this week.

The Legislature threw out bills forcing colleges and universities to contribute to municipal government revenue, proposed chain store taxes, and Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly's bill to add 31 temporary justices to the Superior Court to clear the dockets. Memorials were sent to Congress in favor of the Townsend Plan, Federal legislation to prevent interstate migration of industries, and for a higher tariff on shoes.

The week is summarized as follows:

The Governor

Action: Signed a bill extending legislation authorizing cities and towns to borrow money in anticipation of Federal grants.

Significance: Without such borrowing power cities and towns would find it difficult to raise money to complete Federal relief projects in order to receive Federal grants which are made only after such completion.

Action: Signed a bill allowing voters of Wayland to decide whether to place the Chief of Police under civil service.

Significance: One of numerous special civil service bills adopted by the Legislature this year providing for continuance in office of incumbents without competitive examinations. Subsequent appointees would take such examinations.

Action: Submitted to the Legislature the reply of Judge Arthur P. Stone of the East Cambridge District Court to questions asked of him by the Attorney General's office in connection with his part in securing release from Bridgewater State Farm of Howard Long, now under sentence to be hanged in New Hampshire, having been found guilty of a degeneracy murder.

Significance: The Legislature is now considering petitions demanding Judge Stone's removal because of his activity in this case. A previous removal drive against Judge Stone several years ago was defeated in the Senate.

The House

Action: Passed to be engrossed legislation empowering the Supreme Judicial Court to remove mayors on charges filed by the Attorney General.

Significance: The bill was filed by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, whose immediate objective is the removal of Mayor James M. O'Brien of Revere as the result of alleged crime conditions in the City.

Action: Accepted an adverse committee report on legislation to provide jury trials for persons charged with contempt of court outside the court itself.

Significance: Proponents contended judges should not, as they do now, sit on cases in which they charge contempt of court committed against them outside the court.

Action: Passed to be, engrossed legislation controlling closing out sales, discontinuance of business sales, and the like.

Significance: The legislation prevents replenishment of stock during such sales, unless such replenishment is advertised or clearly indicated by the items. The bill resulted from numerous false closing out sales and the like.

Action: Seated Representatives-elect John M. Cawley and John D. Pratt, Republicans from New Bedford.

Significance: These men were victors in a recent special election to fill two vacant seats in the House. Their elections continued Republican control of the districts.

Action: Passed to be engrossed legislation directing the State Unemployment Compensation Commission to furnish to Federal, State, and local relief agencies information concerning persons receiving unemployment benefits.

Significance: This proposal is being pushed as a means of allowing relief agencies to take into consideration unemployment benefits when providing relief for various applicants.

Action: Accepted, with the Senate, an adverse report on a bill to provide State control over small loans up to $500.

Significance: State supervision is now limited to loans up to $300. The Attorney General's office contended some loan companies deliberately force loans over $300 to escape State control.

The Senate

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill permitting women to serve on juries

Significance: It is expected the Senate will finally pass the bill as a tribute to Senator Sybil H. Holmes (R) of Brookline, only woman member of the Upper Branch, expecting the bill to be killed in the House.

Action: Passed bills to be engrossed naming the same section of the Newburyport Turnpike after two different people.

Significance: One bill named the Lynnfield-Peabody section of the highway after the late Representative William P. Connery (D) of Massachusetts, while the other bill honored the late George Peabody, philanthropist, after whom the City of Peabody was named.

Action: Ordered to third reading a bill, passed by the House, establishing endless chain transactions as lotteries punishable under the lottery law.

Significance: The legislation was submitted by the Attorney General after he closed the Boston Discount Group under which a $650 return was promised to persons investing $6.95.

Prominent at N. E. Council Meeting

Henry F. Grady
Chairman of Committee on Reciprocity Information

James W. Hook
President of the New England Council

By Walter Jordan, Staff Photographer

Henry F. Long
Massachusetts Commissioner of Taxation

Wilbur L. Cross
Governor of Connecticut

Boston Recalls Gilmore Band And Big Peace Jubilee

(Continued from Page 9)

contain 1,000 musicians, batteries of artillery, regiments of infantry, bells, anvils, and other auxiliary accompaniment will be introduced. . . ."

Incredulity Was Spur

Mrs. Gilmore, history records, blinked her eyes, repressed a shudder and in the idiom of the times asked the equivalent of "are you whacky?"

But, Mr. Gilmore later confessed, a little domestic incredulity was but a spur to more persistent endeavor. Although rebuffed on nearly every side, he at last gained the support of Julius Eichberg, head of the Boston Conservatory of Music and some others of influence.

Having thus attracted the interest of musicians in the plan, Gilmore next turned to those who might support the project as a peace promotion. In this connection, it is only just to say that the underlying thought of the Jubilee was that it would attract musical organizations and performers from all the States and that a national friendly unity might spontaneously sound forth from a mighty raising of song. Such unity was, of course, a need of the times.

Whether such pacific ends might better be reached by less noisy means is a question that is merely academic here, although it occurred to many at the time causing the city to refuse permission to erect the Coliseum on the Common. Yet the theme of the jubilee was kindly as the Boston Post commented, "No sinister purpose is covered up in the project, no personal ambition hides under guise of a love feast."

Date for the jubilee was finally set for June 15, 16 and 17, to end with a grand ball on the eve of Bunker Hill day.

Coliseum Erected

The coliseum rose in St. James Park, to the south of the present location of Back Bay Station. Some reports were circulated that the building was of such flimsy construction it would not be safe. This rumor, combined with hesitancy on the part of President Grant in accepting the committee's invitation, retarded sale of tickets.

A week before the jubilee President Grant sent word he would attend, and the sale of tickets picked up some. Sufficient seats remained despite enthusiastic reports in the newspapers, however, to cause the committee concern. It was decided perhaps so much emphasis had been put on the classical nature of the program that it failed to interest the average man and woman. It was at this crisis that Patrick Gilmore proved his meetle. He brought forth his suggestion for the rendering of the spirited anvil chorus from Il Trovator with all the embellishments we have recounted before. The committee gasped, but the next day a modest few lines anent the firemen, cannon and bells appeared in the advertisements of the jubilee. Ticket sales even at $3 to $5 each needed no further stimulus. Railroads arranged special trains. Hotels like the U. S., the Adams House, Tremont, American, Revere, Parkers and the St. James became packed to overflowing. Obliging home owners threw open their doors. Boston, and—it must be added—the nation, came under the grip of Patrick Gilmore's big idea. The principal newspapers and leading magazines were represented. F. Harper, Jr., covered the affair in person for Harper's, as did Frank Leslie for his popular monthly.

"Largest" Audience

On Tuesday morning, June 15, the Boston Post announced: "The grand task is accomplished. The temple of music is ready, the banquet is spread, the guests are come, a hundred guns at meridian will signalize the opening of the festival, and the shouts of the multitude will announce the universal impatience to witness the crowning act of these prodigious preparations."

The first concert was scheduled to begin at three in the afternoon. By 1:30 Dartmouth Street near the Coliseum was thronged, the police were out and it looked like a great day, although one commentator remarked that he wished the Weather Man might "keep his mugs in the Barber Shop rather than in the skies."

The hall quickly filled, and the audience was acclaimed as "the largest gathering ever to meet under one roof in North America." Edward Everett Hale gave the prayer, Mayor Shurtleff greeted the visitors, Mme. Parepa-Rosa, a noted prima donna of the period, sang The Hymn of Peace, especially written for the occasion by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The scribes were a bit estatic over Mme. Parepa's voice. "Notes were sent to every nook and corner with the power of a trumpet," wrote one critic. It is not known how this compliment appealed to the singer.

1,829 Musicians in Band

Ole Bull, most notable violinist of his day, sat at the first desk in the section of 200 first violins. There were 150 second violins, 100 violas, 100 violoncellos, 100 contra basses, 24 flutes, 24 coronets, 20 oboes, 24 French horns, 24 trumpets, 24 trombones, 4 tubas, 6 tympani, 4 side drums, 1 monster bass drum, 2 triangles, a total of 829 in the orchestra. This was augmented for special numbers by more than 1,000 musicians in the various bands participating in the jubilee.

In all, Mr. Gilmore had assembled 10,000 voices for the chorus. And, surprising enough, total effect appeared to be satisfactory. John S. Dwight, leading critic of the day who had originally scoffed at the Gilmore idea in his Journal of Music, relented and said, "Much as we disliked the extravagance of the plan, and shrank from the boastful style of the announcement of this 'greatest musical festival ever held in any part of the world,' we cheerfully make haste to own that the result so far has in many respects cheerfully disappointed us."

President Grant Attends

President Grant arrived Thursday morning, accompanied by an impressive entourage including Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior. Admiral Farragut had preceded the party.

The President was ushered into the Coliseum at three in the afternoon with a salute of cannon, and cheers from the spectators. "His bashfulness was painful to see," it was noted. "His chief occupation was to admire the high polish on his boots," wrote a correspondent for the New York Herald, or least such was his occupation until just before six when a hush of expectancy settled over the auditorium. Mr. Gilmore stepped up to the podium to lead the great Anvil Chorus.

Two platforms had been built high in the Coliseum where an observer could see Mr. Gilmore and simultaneously signal outside. Mr. Kennard was on one platform to signal to the bell ringers, and Mr. Mullaly was on the other to signal to the cannon placed about 40 rods from the building. As the Boston Post described it, "The firemen were ranged on either side of the orchestra and beat alternately on their respective anvils with the most praiseworthy precision, in obedience to Mr. Gilmore's hands, which went up one side and down the other in a manner that irresistibly reminded the spectator of the walking beam of a steam engine."

Noisy, but Successful

The 1869 jubilee was a grand success, although a gentleman from the Transcript began his report with the doleful plea, "Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness, some boundless contiguity of shade, such as would shut out this everlasting noise. . . ."

Encouraged by the reception given his efforts, Mr. Gilmore immediately began plans for a new jubilee, "bigger and better than before."

If the first jubilee had been designed to promote national peace, the second would encourage world peace. And it must be twice as large. It was.

Johan Strauss came to personally lead the orchestra of 1000 pieces in his "Beautiful Blue Danube" waltz, (sandwiched between the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the Anvil Chorus). Mme. Peschka-Leutner, a coloratura of "flute-like voice," was among the soloists. Principal among the many attractions were the large number of famous military bands present. There was the Kaiser Franz Band from Germany, with "dark trousers, Prussian blue coats, gilt shoulder straps with monograms, white belts, swords and Prussian helmets with plumes." There was the Grenadier Guards Band from London, the Band Garde Republicaine of France, the Ninth Regiment Band from New York, the United States Marine Band from Washington, and others of note.

New York Critical

Although the motif of the jubilee was peace, the Boston and New York press promptly declared war in a fashion riotously funny to recall today.

The reporter from the New York Herald started it by poking some fun at the Yankee girls in the chorus. Among other things, he wrote, in commenting on their frugality, that they gaped in amazement through the windows at the luxurious viands served in the restaurants and then slipped into a quiet street to munch their gingerbread and drink their pop.

The jubilee of 1872 hardly equaled the success of 1869. Patrick Gilmore was not encouraged to try another, although on the closing night of the jubilee the citizens of Boston presented him with a $500 Waltham watch and chain.

The next year Mr. Gilmore left Boston to lead the Twenty-Second Regiment in New York where he served with credit and approbation until his passing in 1892.

Tourist Camps Win College Recognition

By the Associated Press

Montpelier, Vt., March 12

Vermont Junior College announces a two-year course in guest house management to fit graduates to operate tourist homes, guest houses and tea rooms.

A pioneer venture in vocational education, the instruction will cover foods, cooking, household techniques and interior decorating as well as buying problems, business management and promotional correspondence.

N. E. Is Assured Of Protection In New Trade Pacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 12—Businessmen attending the 50th quarterly meeting of the New England Council which ended here last night appeared more reassured today that their interests would not be sacrificed in any headlong rush of Secretary of State Cordell Hull to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements.

For nearly two hours yesterday Henry F. Grady, vice-chairman of the U. S. Tariff Commission and Chairman of the Committee on Reciprocity Information, answered questions fired at him by businessmen in attendance.

Explaining the reasons for the changes in the shoe rates (which has been such a hotly debated issue in New England) Mr. Grady said that a study by the department had indicated certain New England shoe makers were suffering from the inroads of cemented shoes. The duty was reduced on McKay sewed shoes in order to disperse the concentrated effect of the importations. He assured the businessmen that just such consideration is given every item in the treaty lists.

Mr. Grady will preside over the hearings on the Anglo-American treaty in Washington next week.

Prominent among the speakers at the Council meeting were Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Taxation and Industries, who spoke in favor of the retail sales tax; and Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut, who complimented the Council on its efforts to increase New England trade. James W. Hook, of New Haven, President of the Council, presided at all sessions.

Ford Confirmed As U. S. Attorney

U. S. Attorney Francis J. W. Ford today received notification from Washington of confirmation of reappointment to a second four-year term by the Senate.

Attorney Ford was a classmate of President Roosevelt at Harvard.

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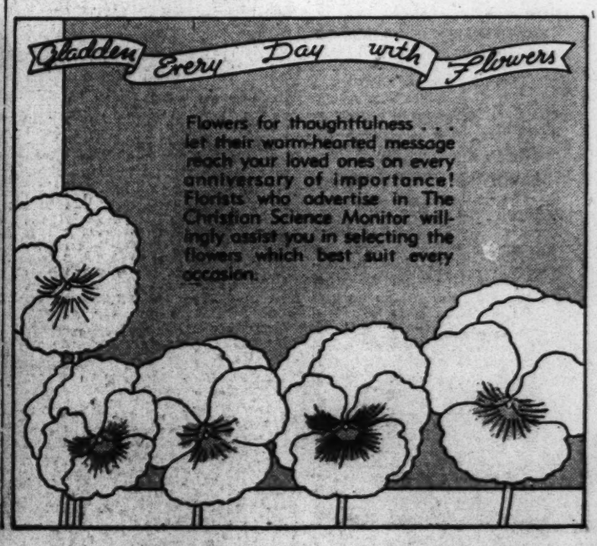
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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,210,000
Previous day 2,110,000
1938 volume to date 42,527,220
1937 volume to date 137,191,216

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven In Short Session

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—European war clouds dimmed trading lights in today's stock market and leading issues shifted uneasily in varying directions.

While the list presented a steadier appearance after a slight dip at the opening, mild rallying tendencies were limited to a few steels, motors, rails and specialties. There was an assortment of moderate losers at the beginning of the final hour.

Steels Advance

In slow dealings gainers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, General Motors, Chrysler, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allis Chalmers, Anaconda, Kennecott, General Foods and Montgomery Ward.

Although trading forces seemed confused by the latest Austro-German developments, tension over a possible outbreak of hostilities had lessened somewhat following yesterday's nervous selling. Many were of the opinion that, while the Central European political map might undergo a drastic change, any general war at the moment was unlikely.

A jump in the French franc was attributed to what was termed a "panicky" flight of capital from Switzerland to Paris on fears of German encroachment.

Business news was better in spots.

Bond Prices Lower

Prices pushed lower in the bond market today. U. S. Government loans dipped and a number of secondary rail issues gave considerable ground.

Declines in the carrier group were most pronounced in issues not very actively traded. Some of the losers of 1 to 3 or more included Santa Fe 4s of 1995 stamped, Chicago & Eastern Illinois 5s of 1951 ctfs., Erie General Lien 4s, N. Y. Central 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s of 1968, Southern Railway 6½s and Alleghany 5s of 1944.

Italian and German issues lost some ground on small volume as traders expressed uneasiness over the Central European political situation. Rome 6½s were down more than 2 points and Italy 7s more than a point. German 5½s and 7s gave fractional ground. Czechoslovakian issues lost around 4.

U. S. Government loans generally were quiet but a few long-term issues were down as much as 10-32ds of a point in the final hour.

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Prices were mostly lower on the curb exchange today, but with the exception of a few specialties losses were small and there were some gains among utilities, mines and industrials.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie lost more than a point, along with Le Tourneau, and fractional declines were registered by Newmont Mining, Northern States Power "A," and Lake Shore Mines.

American Book was marked up 2 on small turnover and Sherwin-Williams and Consolidated Copper Mines posted fractional advances.

Stock Exchange Censures 2 Firms For Ryder Accounts

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange formally censured partners of the well-known member firm of Goodbody & Co. and members of the former Herrick, Berg & Co. for having business relations with the late Harold Russell Ryder, colorful Wall Street plunger and Broadway playboy who passed on in Sing Sing Prison last December.

Mr. Ryder, at the time of his passing, was serving a sentence for fraudulent securities operations following violation of parole.

The firms drew censure because they accepted commission business from Mr. Ryder despite the fact the conditions of his parole forbade his having any dealings in securities.

In its notice of censure to the partners involved, the exchange through Charles R. Gay, President, said "your failure to make proper investigation (of Mr. Ryder's past) is a violation of Section 10 of Chapter XII of the rules of the governing committee.

"It is the decision of this committee that your firm should be censured by the president of the exchange and that this decision be publicly announced."

Mr. Gay said the report of the exchange's governing committee found that the firms "were not justified" in accepting the Ryder account "relying solely on the recommendation of one man no matter how great your confidence in that man."

Following the announcement of censure Marcus Goodbody, senior partner of Goodbody & Co., issued a statement saying the firm accepted the Ryder account on the recommendation of Samuel H. Kaufman, "an attorney of ability and high standing and well known to the firm over a long period of time." Goodbody said he believed his firm was "entirely justified" in relying upon the investigation made through Mr. Kaufman, and there was nothing to indicate Mr. Ryder was dealing with the public.

B. & O. Seeks $2,233,000 RFC Loan for Maintenance

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has asked Interstate Commerce Commission authority to use $2,233,000 of Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds for maintenance during March and April.

Use of these funds for maintenance, the railroad said, will permit continuation of a maintenance employment schedule of approximately 3,000,000 man hours.

City Ice & Fuel Net Lower

CINCINNATI (AP)—The City Ice & Fuel Co. reported net profit of $3,301,816 for 1937, compared with $3,326,987 for the previous year. Directors declared a dividend of 40 cents a share on common stock, payable March 31 to holders of record March 21.

Inactive issues

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	38½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	45	45	45	
52	36	Acme Sti (2)	1	40½	40½	40½	Mar 7
10⅜	8¼	Adams Exp (.60g)	7	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
20¾	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	4	20½	20½	20½	Mar10
33	19½	Addressog (1.40)	9	31	30½	30½	Mar11
3	1⅝	Advance Rumely	3	3	3	3	Mar 9
44½	40½	Air Reduction (1a)	13	43	42⅝	43	+1
1¼	1	Air-Way El Appl	3	1	1	1	— ⅛
13⅜	10⅜	Alas Juneau (.80a)	10	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
1⅝	1¼	Alleghany Corp	8	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
17⅜	12	Alleghany pf xw	3	14	14	14	Mar 4
17⅞	11	Alleghany pf$30ww	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
17¼	12	Alleghany pf$40ww	1	13½	13½	13½	Mar 7
17½	13¼	Alleghany pr pf	2	13¾	13½	13½	Mar11
15¼	11¼	Allegheny Steel	4	15	15	15	— ⅛
9½	7½	Allen Industries	2	7½	7½	7½	— ½
176½	164½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	169	163	169	+1
9¾	8	Allied Kid (1)	1	8½	9½	9½	Mar 9
14¾	11	Allied Mills (2g)	4	11¼	11½	11½	— ¾
9¾	6½	Allied Strs	6	8⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
83½	62	Allied St pf (5)	1	68½	68½	68½	—1½
51¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	10	44	44½	45½	+ ⅝
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Mar 9
3¾	3	Aluminum Goods	2	3	3	3	
24	14	Amal Leather	3	14½	14	14½	Mar11
72⅛	67	Amerada Corp (2)	2	69½	69½	69½	Mar10
86	66	Am Ag Ch Del (1⅓e)	1	82	82	82	Mar10
15⅝	11	Am Bk Note (⅝e)	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
42⅜	30⅞	Am Bk Shoe(3.40g)	10	34	33⅜	34	Mar11
81½	70¾	Am Can (4)	2	84½	84½	84½	— ¾
167	161	Am Can pf (7)	2	164	163¾	163¾	—1¼
27⅜	19½	Am Car&Fdry(⅝g)	3	20½	19¾	20¼	+ ½
50	37	Am Car&F pf (4g)	2	40	39	39	Mar11
17⅝	12½	Am Ch & Cab (½e)	10	13½	13	13	⅛
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
104½	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104	104	104	Mar11
8½	6	Am Colortype	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ½
13⅜	10¼	Am Com Alco (½g)	4	11	11	11	— ¼
16¾	11¾	Am Crystal S (¾e)	*8	11½	11½	11½	— ½
4¾	3½	Am Encaus Tiling	5	3⅜	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅜	3	Am & Foreign Pow	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
19⅝	12	Am & F P $6 pf	10	18	18	18	Mar 2
28¼	16⅜	Am & F P $7 pf	1	20	20	20	Mar 9
11½	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	7½	7½	7½	Mar11
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	10¼	10¼	10½	Mar 9
4⅜	3	Am Hide&Leather	6	3½	3	3	— ⅛
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	20	20	20	Mar 7
37¾	33⅜	Am Home Pr (2.40)	11	35½	35½	35½	Mar11
2½	1⅝	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	Mar11
18	15½	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	17	17	17	— ½
7⅞	5¾	Am Internationa	10	6½	5½	5⅝	Mar11
23½	16½	Am Locomotive	12	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ¼
74½	56	Am Locom pf (7g)	1	60	60	60	Mar11
14½	12¾	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	2	4	3¾	3¾	Mar11
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	7	30½	29¾	30½	+1⅛
105¼	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Mar 9
7½	4	Am Pow & Lt	19	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
40½	26	Am P & L $6pf(1⅜k)	2	27	27	27	— ⅜
33	22	Am P&L$5pf(.93⅝k)	10	22½	22	22½	+ ½
14¼	11⅜	Am Rad&St S (.80)	10	12¾	12	12¾	+ ½
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½g)	4	70	70	70	— ¼
20⅝	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Mar11
14½	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Mar11
56¾	44¼	Am Sm & R (1¼e)	42	48¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅝
131	121	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	123½	123½	123½	— ¼
52	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	51½	51½	51½	Mar 8
24¾	22⅝	Am Sti Fdrs (¼e)	6	25½	25	25½	+ ⅜
11¾	8¼	Am Stores	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Mar11
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	28¾	28½	28½	Mar 9
116½	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	116½	116½	116½	Mar10
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	17	17	17	Mar 9
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	27	131	130¼	131	+ ¼
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	4	66¼	65½	65½	—1¼
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	10	66¾	66¼	66½	—1¼
139⅝	128⅜	Am Tob pf (6)	2	138½	138	138	— ½
7⅞	5½	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13½	8¾	Am Wat Wks	8	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	79¼	79	79	Mar 8
5⅝	4	Am Woolen	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	Mar 5
35¾	27	Am Wool pf	5	31	31	31	
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	6	6¾	6¼	6⅜	
40	30	Am Zinc pr pf(2½g)	22	30¾	30½	30¾	Mar11
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (⅛e)	35	30½	30⅛	30¾	+ ⅜
50	36	Anacon W & C	1	37	37	37	Mar11
18	15½	AnchorHockGl(1.15e)	2	16	16	16	Mar11
19	12½	Anchors Copper (½g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Mar 7
3	3	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Mar 9
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	4	27	27	27	Mar11
100¾	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	93	93	93	
6⅞	4⅞	Armour Ill	14	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
72	39⅝	Arm Ill pr pf	2	40	39⅝	39⅝	Mar11
94½	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30	Armstrong Crk (¼e)	2	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
7½	6½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
5½	3¼	Artloom Corp	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅝	5¾	Assd Dry Goods	45	6	6	6	— ¼
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Mar 9
68¼	68⅛	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68⅛	68¼	Mar 5
35	32	Associates Inv (3a)	1	32	32	32	Mar11
42	32	Atch T&SF (2g)	12	33½	32	33	+1
72	59	Atch T&SF pf (5)	2	58	58	58	—1
27⅝	20¼	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	1	21	21	21	
7¾	5⅝	Atl G & W Indies	2	6	6	6	Mar 8
14½	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Mar10
24	20	Atl Refining (1)	3	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅜
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (6)	1	106	106	106	Mar11
9⅞	6¾	Atlas Corp (.20)	5	6⅝	6¾	6¾	
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	40	40	40	
48	42	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	Mar11
7¾	4⅞	Atlas Tack (⅛g)	1	8	8	8	Feb 28
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
3¼	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Mar 9
4⅝	3¼	Aviation Corp	3	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	

B

10⅜	7⅜	Bald Loco ct	6	8½	8½	8½	
10⅞	6	Balt & Ohio	42	6½	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
13⅜	7⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	5	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
34	30	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Mar11
19	14½	Barber Co (1g)	3	16¾	16	16¼	+ ¼
10⅜	7½	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Mar11
16⅜	13	Barnsdall Oil (1)	10	14¾	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
12¾	10½	Bayuk Cig(.18¾e)	2	11½	11½	11½	Mar11
17¾	15¼	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	17	16⅞	17	Mar10
96½	93½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
103⅜	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	2	102¾	102¾	102¾	Mar 5
8⅝	7⅜	Belding-Hem (¾e)	4	7⅝	7½	7½	Mar11
83	82	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	8	82	82	82	Feb 16
14⅜	10⅞	Bendix Aviat	10	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	Mar11
19	16⅝	Benf Ind Ln (.45e)	3	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
40½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	4	35	34	34	Mar11
65⅞	50½	Beth Steel	29	54⅝	53¼	54⅝	+1¾
16⅛	14⅛	Beth Sti 5% pf (1)	7	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
93½	89½	Beth Sti 7% pf (7)	2	91½	91	91	—1
28	20¼	Bigelow-Sanf	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Mar11
17⅜	12¼	Black & Decker	3	13	13	13	Mar11
15½	11½	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	3	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
35½	25½	Boeing Air (.40g)	9	27	26½	26¾	— ⅜
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass(4g)	3	26½	25⅞	25⅞	Mar 8
13⅞	12	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	12	12	12	— ½
19⅜	17¼	Borden Co (1.60)	8	17½	17⅜	17½	
28½	21½	Borg-Warner	22	23	22⅜	23	+ ⅜
4¾	3	Boston & Maine	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
22¼	16¾	Bower Roll B (½e)	3	18	18	18	Mar 8
10⅞	7⅞	Bridgeport Brass	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
26¼	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	2	21	21	21	— ¼
30½	23	Briggs & Stras (⅝e)	2	27	27	27	Mar11
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	2	31	31	31	Mar 8
	2¾	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar11
9¾	6⅝	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	19	7½	6⅝	6¾	Mar11
13⅜	8⅝	Bkly-Man Tr	7	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	— ⅝
37	25½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	1	28	28	28	Mar11
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅝
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	3	38	38	38	Mar 9
10	7⅜	Brunswk Balke(1g)	2	7¾	7¾	7⅜	Mar11
9⅝	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
6¾	4½	Budd Mfg	4	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Budd Wheel (.20g)	3	4	4	4	
20	15½	Bullard Co (½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Mar11
32¼	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	10	27½	27	27	— ¼
9½	7	Burlng Mills (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
20¼	16¼	Burr Add M (.20e)	1	17	17	17	
3½	2	Bush Terminal	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7½	7½	7½	Mar11
8⅝	6¾	Bush Bros (.80)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Mar11
22	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
4¾	3	Butte Cop & Z (.10x)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Mar11
11⅜	8⅜	Byers (A M) Co	1	9½	9½	9½	Mar11
19¾	15¼	Byron Jackson (½e)	5	17	17	17	— ⅜

C

24½	19	Calif Pack (1½a)	5	20	19¾	20	Mar11
49¼	48	Calif Pack pf(3½)	1	48	48	48	Mar11
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¾	6½	Calumet&Hec(1.10g)	9	8¼	8	8¼	
15¾	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	3	13	13	13	— ¼
19¾	13½	Can Dry G Ale	4	17⅛	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	6	Canad Pacific	13	6	5⅞	6	
26	20	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	23	23	23	Mar11
7¼	4⅞	Capital Ad A (⅛g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Mar10
18	15½	Carpenter Sti (.10e)	3	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	3½	Carriers&Gn (.25g)	1	3⅝	3½	3⅝	Mar10
87	82	Case (J I) Co (6g)	8	83	83¼	83	
45½	39¼	Caterpil Trac (⅛e)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
102⅞	100½	Caterp Trac pf (6)	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	Mar10
18⅞	14	Celanese Corp	2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
28½	18	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	1	19½	19½	19½	+1
28	26	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	27	27	27	Mar10
4½	3¼	Cent Foundry	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11	9½	Cent R R & B	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Mar11
8½	8⅛	Cent Vio Sug (⅛g)	1	8	8	8	Mar11
5⅛	4	CenturyRibbM(.30e)	4	4	4	4	Mar 8
46½	36½	Cerro de Pas (1e)	1	38½	38½	38½	
8⅜	6	Certain-teed Prod	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
30½	23½	Champ Fib? (.40e)	1	25½	25½	25½	Mar10
13¾	7¼	Checker Cab	1	9½	9½	9½	Mar11
30½	21½	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	8	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
88	87	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	87	87	87	Mar 9
48½	37½	Ches Corp (3)	3	40	39	40	
1¼	¾	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 23
3⅜	2⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2⅝	2½	2½	Mar 9
1¼	1	Chi & N West	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4½	3	Chi & N West pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1¼	⅛	Chi Grt West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Mar11
5⅝	3	Chi Grt W pf	12	3½	3½	3½	Mar11
14	11	Chi Mail Or (⅛e)	4	11½	11½	11½	Mar11
1⅜	1	Chi M St P & P	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1¾	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
13⅝	9¾	Chi Pneu Tool	8	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
32⅛	27	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
1¼	⅛	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3¼	1⅝	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Mar11
12⅜	9½	Chi Tel Cab (.15g)	1	10	10	10	Mar 4
16⅜	13⅝	Chick Cot Oil (⅛e)	1	14½	14½	14½	Mar10
8⅛	5¾	Childs Co	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Mar11
63½	48¾	Chrysler Corp	60	50⅝	50	50½	+ ⅝
13½	10¾	City Ice & Fuel (2)	1	12	12	12	
3⅝	3⅜	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Mar11

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	17½	Clark Equip	1	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	Mar11
26½	19⅜	Clev Graph B(3.50g)	2	20	20	20	
41	32⅛	Climax Moly(.30e)	8	37	36¾	36¾	Mar11
15⅝	12⅛	Cluett Peabody (1)	3	14½	14½	14½	Mar11
128	112	Coca-Cola (⅝g)	*1	117½	117½	117½	—1½
89	88	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	Mar 8
11⅜	8⅛	Colgate-Palm P	5	9	9	9	
93½	87½	Colgate-Pm-P pf (8)	2	94	94	94	Mar11
27⅜	20⅛	Coll & Atk (⅛e)	1	22	22	22	Mar11
20	14½	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	4	14⅝	14½	14½	Mar11
88½	67⅛	Colum Biscut A (.40e)	3	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
21⅜	16⅛	Colum Biscut B (.40e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Mar11
9⅜	8¼	Colum G&El (.60g)	8	7¾	7	7	
70	68	Colum G & E pf A(6)	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	Mar 7
13½	11⅞	Colum Pict vte (1)	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Mar10
54	50	Colum Pict pf (3½)	3	52	52	52	Mar 7
63⅛	52⅛	Colum Carbon (4)	9	56⅛	55¼	55⅜	
39⅝	21½	Comi Cydils (4)	2	33¼	32⅞	33⅜	
61	56	Comi Oil pf (4¾)	2	58	58	58	Mar 8
45⅝	38	Comi Invest Tr (4)	3	38¾	38	38¼	+ ⅛
96	92	Com In T ev pf(4¾)	1	96	96	96	Mar10
10	8⅝	Comi Solvents (.60)	12	7⅝	9¼	7⅞	
3	1⅝	Comwlth & South	18	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
42½	30	Com&South pf(1½k)	*2	39¼	38¾	39½	+ ⅛
37⅝	32⅝	Comwlth Ed (1¾)	14	33½	33⅜	33½	Mar11
7½	6	Conde Mast	1	6	6	6	Mar 8
34½	30½	Congoleum-N (¼e)	14	30	30	30	— ½
8	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	3	7½	7½	7½	Mar 3
19½	13¾	Consol Aircr (½g)	7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
8	6½	Consol Cigar (½e)	9	7	7	7	Mar11
25⅞	20½	Consol Edison (⅛e)	20	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
90½	80	Consol Ed pf ($5)	6	91⅜	91½	91⅜	— ⅛
1½	1⅛	Consol Film Ind	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6¾	5¼	Consol Film pf (½g)	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
6¾	4½	Consol Laundries	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Mar11
10½	9½	Consol Oil (.80)	29	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
101⅛	101⅛	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Feb 21
7½	3½	Consol RB Cuba pf	4	4½	4½	4½	Mar11
½	⅜	Consol Textile	9	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅝	3½	Consol'n Coal	2	3¾	3½	3½	
22	13½	Consol'n Coal pf	6	15	14½	15	Mar 8
86½	83⅜	Consum Pw pf (4½)	*2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 9
16⅜	12⅜	Container Cp (1.20)	6	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
16½	10¾	Cont Bak A	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
2⅜	1½	Cont Bak B	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
85	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 1
45¾	38¼	Cont Can (½e)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	109	109	109	Mar11
9½	7½	Cont Diam Fib	4	7½	7½	7½	Mar11
32	27½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
1¾	1¼	Cont Motors	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
34⅜	27⅜	Cont Oil Del (⅝e)	3	28½	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
16½	12½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	2	13½	13½	13½	Mar 7
65½	58⅜	Corn Products (3)	1	63½	63½	63½	
166¾	164	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	164¾	164¾	164¾	Mar11
4¾	3¾	Coty Inc (.10g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
39½	19	Crane Co (1g)	8	26¼	25	26¼	+1⅛
98	90	Crane Co cv pf (3)	1	91½	91½	91½	—2
25	21⅞	Cream of Wh (1e)	1	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
10½	7½	Cros

Commerce and Finance

Promotion Sales Give Moderate Support to the Retail Trade

Business and Industry

Exchange Applies New Regulation To Protect Clients

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange, in an unprecedented lightning-like action, has put into effect a new regulation requiring member brokerage houses figuratively to keep their asset ledgers "in their front windows" for the enlightenment of security-trading customers.

The exchange governing committee approved a proposed rule of the committee on business conduct requiring member firms to make available to any customer, upon request, a statement of financial condition.

Approval of the rule followed by only three days the startling announcement of failure of the brokerage firm of Richard Whitney & Co., whose head, Richard Whitney, was five times president of the exchange.

Unless otherwise required, the statement of the firm's financial condition given to customers who ask for it, will be its latest financial report to the stock exchange itself, Charles R. Gay, president of the exchange, announced.

However, the exchange plans, with co-operation of the Securities & Exchange Commission, to draw up a special new simplified form of financial statement for member brokerage firms that will be easily read and understood by "the man on the street."

"For many years it has been the practice of the exchange, through the committee on business conduct, to exercise the most careful scrutiny over the financial affairs of member firms carrying margin accounts," said Gay. "The effectiveness of this continuing examination of, and supervision over, these firms on the part of the exchange is indicated by the fact that there has been no insolvency of a stock exchange firm since September, 1934, and at that time only a small house was involved, and no loss was suffered by the public. Since that date no insolvency of any stock exchange firm has occurred until that of this week.

"In January the exchange, through the committee on business conduct, decided to extend the scope of its investigation and supervision to include all member firms regardless of whether or not they carried margin accounts.

"It is the belief of the governing committee that customers should have directly the benefit of the financial information required by the committee on business conduct."

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In Week of March 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.3 per cent during the week ended March 5, due mostly to the sharp increases in prices of livestock and poultry, fruits and vegetables and meats, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The advance brought the all-commodity index to 79.8 per cent of the 1926 average. This is 0.4 per cent below the level of a month ago and 7.3 per cent below a year ago.

Three of the 10 major commodity groups—farm products, foods, and textile products—advanced during the week. Hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, and building materials declined fractionally. Metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged at last week's level.

Wholesale prices of raw materials advanced 0.1 per cent principally because of higher prices for agricultural commodities.

Largely as a result of an increase of 6.2 per cent in livestock and poultry prices, the farm products group index advanced 1.3 per cent.

Wholesale food prices advanced 0.4 per cent during the week. Meat prices averaged 2.9 per cent higher and fruits and vegetables rose 1.1 per cent.

Commodity groups	Mar. 5, 1938	Feb. 26, 1938	Mar. 6, 1937	Mar. 7, 1936
All Commodities	79.8	79.6	86.1	79.7
Farm products	71.1	70.2	91.6	77.7
Foods	72.8	73.5	86.2	81.4
Hides and lea prod	94.3	94.6	103.4	95.7
Textile products	67.9	67.8	76.9	70.4
Fuel and lig mtls	78.3	78.9	77.7	77.3
Metals & metal prod	96.2	96.2	92.2	86.0
Building materials	90.8	91.1	94.1	85.0
Chemicals and drugs	78.9	78.9	87.1	79.4
Housefurng goods	89.6	89.6	89.6	82.7
Miscellaneous	74.7	74.7	77.3	68.2
Raw materials	73.7	73.6	88.3	77.9
Semimfctd articles	76.0	76.0	86.6	74.7
Finished products	83.7	83.4	85.4	81.6
All commod other than farm products	81.7	81.7	84.9	80.1
All commod other than farm prod & foods	82.9	83.1	84.5	79.0

Not computed.

Excess Reserves Highest in Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lendable excess reserves of the nation's banks soared last week to the highest point since reserve requirements were increased May 1, 1937, the Federal Reserve Board announced.

Excess reserves increased in the week ended March 9 by $80,000,000 to a total of $1,470,000,000.

Increase in reserves resulted from small decreases in money in circulation, money in the Treasury, Treasury deposits in the Federal Reserve and certain other Federal Reserve deposits.

The Board's statement said:

"During the week ended March 9 member bank reserve balances increased $96,000,000. Additions to member bank reserves arose from decreases of $9,000,000 in money in circulation, $17,000,000 in Treasury cash, $4,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve Banks and $32,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, and increases of $31,000,000 in Reserve Bank credit. Excess reserves of member banks on March 9 were estimated to be approximately $1,470,000,000, an increase of $80,000,000 for the week. Inactive gold included in the gold stock and in Treasury cash amounted to $1,188,000,000 on March 9, a decrease of $3,000,000 for the week."

Provisions of House-Approved Tax Revision Bill Enumerated

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Here are the major provisions of the tax revision bill approved by the House:

Corporation taxes:

Corporations having net incomes of $25,000 and less a year would pay income taxes of 12½ per cent on the first $5,000, 14 per cent on the next $15,000 and 16 per cent on the last $5,000. They would pay no undistributed profits tax.

Corporations having net incomes in excess of $25,000 and distributing no profits in dividends would pay a minimum 20 per cent tax on their net income. This compares with a 32.4 per cent maximum under present law.

Such corporations would get a "dividends paid" credit if they distributed any profits. The credit would be 4 per cent of the amount of dividends disbursed and would operate to produce a minimum tax of 16 per cent if all profits were paid out.

If a corporation in any year declared out dividends in excess of net income, the amount of the excess could be used in the following two years to increase the "dividends paid" credit against the tax in those years.

Loss May Carry Over

In event a corporation had a net operating loss in any year, it might be carried forward into the next year and treated as a dividend for purposes of the "dividends paid" credit.

A corporation could retain all its profits and pay only the 16 per cent minimum rate provided the stockholders agreed to pay income taxes on the profits just as if they had received them in dividends.

Corporations having incomes of slightly more than $25,000 would be given special treatment so that their actual tax rates would be somewhere between the effective rates paid by those with incomes of less than $25,000 and the effective rates paid by the larger-income companies.

Capital gains and losses:

Capital gains and losses would be separated into short-term and long-term categories for the purpose of distinguishing between speculative and investment transactions.

Short-term transactions would be classed as those involving capital assets sold or exchanged within a year after they were acquired. Long-term transactions would be those involving assets retained more than a year.

Losses Offset Gains

Short-term losses would be allowed to offset only short-term gains and not ordinary income or long-term gains.

When short-term gains exceeded short-term losses, the excess would be added to the ordinary income of the taxpayer and taxed at the applicable normal and surtax income tax rates.

Long-term losses could offset only long-term gains, except that $2,000 of the excess of losses could be charged against ordinary income, as under existing law.

A one-year carryover for net long-term losses also would be allowed.

The excess of long-term gains over losses would be included in ordinary income, subject to income tax rates. However, the taxpayer would have the option of paying a flat 40 per cent tax on such gains.

A full 100 per cent of net long-term gains and losses would not be taken into account for tax purposes, except when an asset had been retained less than 13 months.

Time Held Determining Factor

If the asset were held more than 13 months but not over 14 months, 98 per cent of the gain or loss would be taken into account, and the proportion would graduate downward until 40 per cent would be taken into account in the case of assets held more than five years.

Through the operation on this graduation and the 40 per cent optional tax, the maximum rates on total gains would vary from 39.2 per cent to 16 per cent, depending on how long the assets were retained.

Estate and gift taxes:

A combined exemption of $40,000 would be granted from the estate and gift taxes, whereas there now is a $40,000 exemption from each.

Excise taxes:

The bill would repeal excise taxes applying to dentifrices and toilet soaps, furs, phonograph records, sporting goods, cameras and lenses, chewing gum, matches, and imported Norway pine, northern white pine, white spruce and Engelman spruce.

It would repeal a producer's tax on crude petroleum and the tax on the sale and refining of crude oil, and impose a new levy on imported pork.

Steel Trade's Best Customer for 1937 The Auto Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1937 the automobile industry was by far the steel industry's best customer as it has been in the five previous years, according to Iron Age, which has compiled statistics on distribution of finished steel by consuming channels based on detailed reports received from steel companies having 95.8 per cent of the total ingot producing capacity of the United States.

The automotive industry is estimated to have consumed 5,651,900 gross tons of steel last year, or 17.4 per cent of all shipments reported. This was a smaller percentage than in 1936, according to the Iron Age.

Railroads came second, taking 12 per cent of all finished steel shipped last year, while the building construction industry, hitherto in first, second or third place, dropped to fourth place, with only 7.9 per cent of all steel. The metal container industry, which includes manufacturers of tin cans, barrels, drums, pails, tanks, etc., took 9.8 per cent against 9.4 per cent in 1936.

Exports jumped to fifth place, with 7.2 per cent. The oil, gas, water and mining industries combined consumed 5.3 per cent, machinery and tools 3. 8 per cent, agriculture 3.4 per cent, highways 1.1 per cent and shipbuilding only 0.9 per cent. The growing importance of the miscellaneous industries is illustrated by their combined total of 31.2 per cent. In this grouping are included household equipment such as refrigerators, stoves and furniture, office equipment, hardware, bolt, nut and rivet makers, jobbers and a host of small users. Automobile makers are estimated to have used about 57 per cent of all alloy steels produced last year.

Japanese Cotton Exports Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that Japanese exports of cotton piece goods showed a "pronounced" decline during January.

Quoting a late cable from a representative in Japan, the bureau said the exports totaled 162,939,000 yards, described as the smallest monthly figure since January, 1934. Exports for the same month last year totaled 192,659,000 yards.

"This decline, which has been anticipated for some time, is a result," the bureau said, "of the low level of new orders during the past few months.

"Apparently the backlog of orders placed last summer for future delivery, which enabled the industry to maintain exports at a high level through December, has been sharply reduced," the bureau added.

Upswing Predicted In Auto Production

DETROIT (AP)—Asserting that "the next move is up," Ward's Automotive Reports said it was convinced the present recession has reached its lowest point.

It placed current production of cars and trucks at 57,438 units for the present week, compared with last week's 54,445 and 103,649 in this week a year ago.

"The impetus for the upswing," the survey said, "will come from the farm areas." Referring to auto sales in the "wheat" states in January, February and March, it added, "This movement will grow and its fertility will seed other activity."

Supreme Court to Review FTC-Goodyear Tire Case

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission won a Supreme Court review of its effort to continue in effect an order directing the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company to "cease and desist" from selling tires to Sears Roebuck & Company at prices lower than those accorded other retailers.

The high court consented to pass upon a decision of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, setting aside the commission's order on the ground Goodyear had canceled the contracts and there was no longer any reason for the litigation.

The commission's order was issued under the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, which makes unlawful any discrimination in prices between different purchasers where the effects of the discrimination lessen competition.

Justices Stone and Reed did not participate in the action.

Retail Business Off 6 to 13 P. C. Below 1937 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Spring apparel promotions contributed the largest bulk to sales at retail stores during the past week, although evidence of constructive contributions to impel trade revival was not discernible in any of the various departments, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

In most sections, continues the report, the lag in retail distribution was accentuated by further employment and pay roll cuts, although where the weather permitted, consumers' purchases of spring apparel made an auspicious start.

Some Sections Busy

Dressmaker coats, according to the survey, bolero suits, print dresses, handbags, hosiery, and shoes predominated in the selections. First National Spring Millinery Week provided a needed stimulus for the movement of new hat styles. Men's suits were in less demand, but the call was stronger for young men's and students' clothing. Home-furnishings events brought out more consumer response, purchases ranging from curtains, bedspreads, and slip covers to lamps, silverware, and kitchen utensils. Refrigerators, ranges, and electric table appliances were among the best-selling items. Drive to move used cars helped new automobile sales.

"Variable weather prevented uniform trend of distribution at the leading centers; with the few small gains nearly concealed by the numerous recessions, the change from the sales of the week preceding was a decrease averaging 2 to 5 per cent," says the report. "This reduction lengthened the drops from last year's totals, pushing the estimated volume of retail distribution 6 to 13 per cent under the 1937 comparative, taking the country as a whole.

"As employment totals lost additional ground, the dip from a year ago for the New England States deepened to 4 to 9 per cent. More lag in demand at industrial centers widened the loss for the East to 8 to 20 per cent from the sales total for the corresponding 1937 period.

"Omitting the flood areas, where relief orders jumped 1937 totals, retail sales for the Middle West slumped 10 to 25 per cent from last year's. Unhampered by the snow and ice of the week preceding, the decline for the Northwest was shortened to 3 to 5 per cent.

"Improvement in employment, industrial production, and building helped the South to keep ahead of 1937 sales by 2 to 4 per cent. While still above the level of a year ago, the range for the Southwest narrowed to 3 to 5 per cent. Not fully recovered from the flood, and with prospects of more heavy rains, the neglect of shopping lowered retail sales on the Pacific Coast 9 to 15 per cent from 1937.

Wholesale Orders Lag

"Buying in the principal wholesale markets failed to gather much momentum this week. Interest in women's spring apparel was less sustained, as unfavorable weather forced postponement of the formal openings planned by many retailers.

"Easter merchandise was assembled at a slower rate, due to the apprehension arising from the extension of salary reduction, and the absence of an upturn in production in the leading industrial sections. Returns from travelers on the road frequently were the smallest thus far in 1938.

"Orders to some markets were up 10 per cent from a year ago, but the estimated wholesale volume shrank 8 to 22 per cent from the 1937 week, when buying was stimulated by an early Easter," concludes the report.

Shipments of Rayon Higher in February

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of rayon yarn by producers to domestic mills increased last month and weaving activity expanded to the highest levels since last October, the Textile Economics Bureau reported.

"The available stock of rayon grey and finished goods continued to decline during February," said the "Rayon Organon," published by the bureau. "Although the stocks of some types of finished rayon goods are still adequate, it is probable that present weavers' holdings of rayon grey cloths are at an all-time low relative to normal volume of business done."

The bureau also announced the value of textile fibers used in the United States last year totaled $1,084,600,000 compared with $1,079,300,000 in 1935, $486,000,000 in 1932 and $1,578,400,000 in 1929.

Consumption compared as follows:

Cotton	1937	1936
Cotton	$417,500,000	$419,900,000
Wool	357,400,000	345,400,000
Rayon	186,900,000	190,300,000
Silk	99,700,000	101,700,000
Linen	23,100,000	22,000,000

Hershey Chocolate Shows Net Loss in Last Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Reflecting a $3,974,498 inventory adjustment, Hershey Chocolate Corp., Hershey, Pa., reported for the quarter ended Dec. 31 net loss of $2,276,455 after depreciation and taxes. For the 1936 December quarter the corporation reported net income of $868,374.

For 1937 net income was $932,109 after depreciation, Federal and state income taxes and after deducting the above inventory adjustment, equal to $3.67 a share on the $4 convertible preference stock. The 1936 net income of $3,729,919 was equal, after allowing for preferred dividends, to $3.51 a share on common stock.

Citizens Utility to Buy Power From Boulder Dam

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Ickes has announced completion of a contract to permit the Citizens Utility Company of Minneapolis to buy 50,000,000 kilowatt hours annually from the Boulder Dam power plant until Dec. 31, 1954.

The company will pay 1.83 mills per kilowatt hour, and the revenues from the contract, if the maximum allowable is taken, would amount to $91,500 a year.

Court Sides With RFC in Dispute

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court sided with the Reconstruction Corporation in its dispute with the Comptroller of the Currency over whether insolvent national banks should pay interest on certain obligations.

Explaining that it was a secured creditor of various insolvent banks, the RFC contended such an institution should pay interest on secured funds held in trust until the trust fund has been returned.

The Comptroller of the Currency, in charge of liquidating insolvent national banks, replied that it would be "shockingly inequitable" to pay interest after insolvency. He said that would "encroach upon the rights" of other creditors.

Justice Reed delivered the Court's decision holding that Arthur G. Picher, receiver of the Ticonic National Bank and Peoples-Ticonic Nation Bank of Waterville, Maine, must pay $3,649 plus interest to Lottie F. Sprague and Margaret Davis Sprague on a secured trust fund.

This affirmed a ruling by the First Circuit Court of Appeals that the interest should run from July 30, 1935, the date when the suit was started, until payment of the principal. The Peoples-Ticonic Bank, with which the other previously had merged, suspended on March 4, 1933.

A. T. & T. Investigation Report Ready in 2 Weeks

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Frank R. McNinch of the Communications Commission said the commission's report on its investigation of the American Telephone and Telegraph system probably would be ready for Congress in about two weeks.

With adjournment of hearings on the application of the major telegraph companies for increased domestic rates, Mr. McNinch said, members of the commission now are in a position to give attention to the A. T. and T. report.

He said a meeting of the whole commission would be held as soon as all members have completed a study of a tentative report by Commissioner Paul A. Walker.

Rail Crisis Brings Executives to Washington

© Harris & Ewing

Leading executives of the railroad industry met in Washington Friday in emergency session to study what they describe as the most critical financial condition in railroad history. During the meeting the executives, all members of the Association of American Railroads, considered a proposed new "national railway policy" as a solution to their financial problems. Left to right (Seated)—Carl R. Gray, vice-chairman, board of directors, Union Pacific Railroad; J. M. Kurn, trustee, St. Louis-San Francisco Railway; C. E. Denney, president, Erie Railroad; E. S. French, president, Boston & Maine Railroad; E. M. Durham, Jr., chief executive officer, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, and Daniel Willard, president, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Standing, left to right—S. T. Bledsoe, president, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway; George B. Elliott, president, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad; Hale Holden, chairman, Southern Pacific; M. W. Clement, president, Pennsylvania Railroad; J. B. Hill, president, Louisville & Nashville Railroad; F. E. Williamson, president, Grand Central System; J. J. Pelley, chairman (ex-officio), Association of American Railroads; E. E. Norris, president, Southern Railway, and H. J. Forster, secretary and treasurer, Association of American Railroads.

Bethlehem Steel Spends $332,000,000 On Expansion Plan in 15-Year Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Expenditures for modernization and expansion of facilities during the 15-year period from 1923 to 1937, inclusive, by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, amounted to $332,000,000 according to the Bethlehem Review, just released.

Every phase of the company's activities was covered by these expenditures with an emphasis on modernization, increase in capacity and economy of operation and especially upon diversification of products so as to stabilize operations.

Not included in the total are expenditures of $75,000,000 for commercial developments at the Maryland, Steelton and Lebanon plants, acquired before 1923, and where reconstruction programs were well under way at that time.

Bethlehem's steel ingot productive capacity was increased by the expenditures from 7,600,000 tons in 1923 to 10,420,000 tons in 1938 and the company has entered new fields of wire, pipe, strip and sheet products. Capacity has been greatly increased in structural shapes, plates, bars, tinplate, alloy and electric steel products.

The company has acquired, in addition to the described expenditures, important properties, such as the Pacific Coast steel plants, the McClintic-Marshall Steel Fabrication Works and the Williamsport Wire Rope plant.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

When in doubt, blame the monetary authorities. This seems to be a practice, and by no means an unplausible practice at that, both in the United States and in England. I have seen the present American depression—if I may be so bold as to call a depression a depression—blamed on the action of the Federal Reserve Board last year in reducing excess reserves and deflating the expanding chest of the lusty infant recovery just ready to get into full howl.

We are very interested in the American depression over here, not merely through our natural sympathy and our curiosity, but because it is fairly common to blame a large part of our own depression (or rather set-back, since under our national government a depression is impossible) on America. The "blame-the-monetary-authorities" argument here is that the Federal Reserve cut excess reserves, and forgot that New York would be faced with a flow of funds to the interior, which would cause the New York banks to sell governments, which would depress the stock markets, close up the new issue markets, and induce general depression. Apparently it is just as simple as that, which doubtless will surprise the authorities themselves.

Lays Drop to Account Policy

And now Mr. Keynes, in his capacity as Chairman of the National Mutual Life Assurance Society, has developed an argument to prove that the decline in gilt-edged prices here during the past year was the consequence in the main of the policy of the monetary authorities in operating the Exchange Equalization Account, and not the consequence of the disclosure of our rearmament program, the rise in commodity prices and the then reasonable fears of inflation, all of which occurred early last year.

Mr. Keynes' argument is that in the first nine months of 1937 the Exchange Equalization Account bought about £190 millions of gold; this was the period of the gold scare, and of heavy movements of hot money into London from abroad. The Account did not provide itself with the funds for this purchase by selling Treasury Bills to the market, since during this period there was a reduction of £36 millions in the volume of bills held in the market.

Mr. Keynes calculates that the funds were obtained by various methods: £14 millions by resale of gold to the Bank of England, £104 millions by long-term capital account net receipts from 2½ per cent Funding Loan and National Defense Bonds; £12 millions of revenue surplus after repaying bills formerly held by the market; and the balance of some £60 millions from capital resources in various Government Departments, which took over Treasury Bills from the Exchange Account and paid for them out of current revenues or by selling longer dated securities to the market.

Foreigners Keep Liquid

The result of these operations was a withdrawal of liquid funds from the domestic markets for the benefit of foreigners who had turned to London for a funk hole for their money. The foreigners kept their money in liquid form, in bank deposits, Treasury bills and so on. And since the monetary authorities did not take any steps to create a corresponding expansion of bank deposits, the London market was drained of liquid assets to the tune of £100 to £150 millions.

Thus the Exchange Account, set up to protect the British monetary system from the inflationary effect of an inflow of foreign panic money, overdid the correction, produced a strong deflation, and by stimulating sales of gilt-edged securities depressed their price and raised the rate of interest.

Mr. Keynes' argument has not found widespread endorsement in the financial press, although doubtless that will not disturb him in the least. It is a little difficult to reconcile his figure of gold purchased by the exchange account with the official figures published for the Bank of England and the Account. Further, although the flow of gold continued through the nine months, the fall in gilt-edged prices was concentrated in the first two months of the year. The Actuaries Index of prices of 2½ per cent Consols (the nearest to a pure interest security), based on Dec. 31, 1928, as 100, was 150.9 on Dec. 29, 1936, 147.3 at the end of January, 1937, 133.4 at the end of February, 136.3 at the end of March, and 131.8 at the end of September. At the end of February this year it stands at 138.2.

The Keynes Argument

The difference of opinion between the critics and Mr. Keynes seems to turn on the extent to which Mr. Keynes' argument is the sole explanation of the decline in gilt-edged prices. That the Account's actions were one contributory cause of the depressed level of gilt-edged is certain. But it hardly seems reasonable to neglect the effect of the announcement of the rearmament program, the changes in commodity prices early last year, and the talk of pending inflation.

The figures quoted above indicate that since gilt-edged prices reached their year's low in October they have risen up to the present time. A principal explanation of this tendency is the desire of investors to protect their capital in a time of falling ordinary share prices, induced by the changed expectation of depression rather than inflation which occurred toward the end of last year.

Mr. Keynes does not anticipate the development of a serious and prolonged depression, although he has been widely quoted for his appeal to the authorities to spend less time on warnings to the public not to talk about slumps, and more time on thinking about slumps themselves. "We could sleep more easily in our beds if we felt that they were sleeping less easily in theirs."

But it is reasonable to doubt that the authorities will keep us sweetly sleeping in our beds if their own troubled dreams are concerned only with monetary devices to prevent the onset of depression. Monetary devices in themselves may be necessary and excellent, but they have never proved in the past and are unlikely to prove in the future sufficient sole control mechanism for eliminating trade depressions.

City-Owned Railways Ruled Subject to Federal Taxes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Internal Revenue Bureau ruled that municipally-owned railroads subject to regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission must pay taxes to the Federal Railroad Retirement Fund the same as other railroads.

The bureau said railroad operation was not an essential function of a city and the constitution did not bar Federal taxation of city owned railroads.

ICC statisticians said there are at least 11 city owned railroads, most of them being small belt lines. Cities owning railroads or terminal facilities regulated by the ICC include Holyoke, Mass., and the cities of Lewiston and Auburn, Me., operate one railroad jointly.

Big Cut in Capital Of North Western Is Asked by ICC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission's bureau of finance has recommended a capitalization of $468,000,000 for the Chicago & North Western Railway Company, now in reorganization under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act.

This compares with capital assets of $597,449,127 as of December 31, 1936.

The debtor's (railroad's) plan of reorganization proposed a capitalization of $470,776,288, and a life insurance committee which also offered a reorganization plan, proposed $449,505,000.

The bureau of finance said the "substantial properties of the debtor, its diversity of traffic, its long run of good earnings, and its long-range possibilities of future service and earnings" justify a finding that the present stockholders have an equity in the property which should be recognized in shaping a new capital structure.

The bureau said securities in the new company should be so arranged that fixed requirements would not exceed $3,500,000 a year.

The bureau suggested that preferred and common stock not exceeding $344,500,000 be issued, with preferred dividends at 4.5 per cent annually. Common stock would be treated as having a $100 value.

"It is suggested that not less than one share of new common stock be issued for each five shares of existing preferred stock and that not less than one share of new common stock be issued for each 10 shares of existing common stock, in recognition of the existing equity of the holders of those classes of common stock in the property," the bureau said.

The capitalization proposed by the finance bureau would consist of $87,500,000 of fixed interest obligations, $76,000,000 of fixed maturity 4½ per cent obligations, interest payable only if earned and cumulative to the extent earned, and $304,500,000 of preferred and common stock.

The railroad's earnings available for interest have not exceeded $11,000,000 since 1931 and were below $10,000,000 for five consecutive years ending Dec. 31, 1936.

Indications, the bureau said, are that the less than $10,000,000 earnings of the 1931-36 period will be extended to seven years.

North American Net Income Rises in '37

NEW YORK (AP)—North American Company, public utility holding concern, reported 1937 net income of $18,502,481, equal after preferred dividends to $1.95 a share of common stock. This compared with $16,743,621 or $1.74 a share in 1936.

Commenting on the company's operations, James F. Fogarty, said that while a continuing improvement in electric output and revenues was evident during the first three quarters of the year, "the rate of progress was interrupted during the last quarter and the early part of 1938 due to the unsettled condition of general business."

Operating revenues were $121,347,366, an increase of 4.70 per cent over 1936. Electric output of North American subsidiaries established a record at 6,448,127,802 kilowatt hours, an increase of 7.71 per cent over the previous year.

Gross expenditures for plant and system additions in 1937, Mr. Fogarty said, totaled $32,000,000, of which nearly 90 per cent was for electric facilities.

Company's operating properties are in Ohio, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and District of Columbia.

Brokers' Loans Increase $92,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $700,000,000. The week ended March 9 and the total represented an increase of $92,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,142,000,000.

Phelps Dodge Corporation

NEW YORK (AP)—Phelps Dodge Corporation and its subsidiaries reported consolidated income for 1937, before provision for depletion of mines, of $12,740,772, equal to $2.51 a share on the outstanding capital stock. This compares with $11,392,000, or $2.25 a share, in 1936.

Unions in U. S. And U. K. Pursue Similar Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Union membership in Great Britain and the United States has pursued much the same course in the four decades since 1896, according to a bulletin of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Membership in both countries, continues the report, increased steadily, with few and slight setbacks, from the middle 90's to 1920. Both the British and American unions profited from the war boom of business and employment and the friendly policy of government.

In 1920 membership was practically double its pre-war size, the English unions claiming 8,348,000 and the American 5,048,000 members. The depression of 1921 caused a huge decline in membership. Contrary to previous experience, the expected rise in membership following the turn in business in 1922 failed to materialize in either country. The decline continued with no major interruption until 1933. Altogether the British unions lost 4,000,000 and the American, 2,000,000 members from the peak in 1920 to the trough in 1933.

Drop Ended in 1933

The long period of decline in union membership ended in 1933. In 1934, the British unions gained 200,000 members and the American 650,000; the next year the increase continued, each movement gaining approximately 300,000 members. Since 1935 favorable economic conditions have resulted in even greater increases in membership in both countries. But the split in the American labor movement and the ensuing struggle for supremacy between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. make American membership figures less reliable than they used to be, since both organizations tend to exaggerate their strength, the C. I. O. probably more than the A. F. of L. Accepting the figures they themselves report, total claimed membership of American unions in the autumn of 1937 was 7,179,526.

Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.	3,271,726
Unions affiliated with the C. I. O.	3,357,800
Independent unions	550,000

At the same time, British membership was probably not more than 6,000,000.

British Unions Stronger

Relative to the size of the total population, or to the number of wage-earners and salaried employees, the British unions have been substantially the stronger. In 1930 union membership in Great Britain was 10.5 per cent of population and 2.6 per cent in the United States. Compared to the total number of non-agricultural wage-earners and salaried workers, union membership in Great Britain in 1931 was 30 per cent and in the United States in 1930, 10.6. Recent advances in membership have radically changed these figures. At the close of 1937, therefore, more than 60 per cent of non-agricultural employees in Great Britain were unorganized and in the United States more than 80 per cent were non-union.

Among the causes of the substantial differences in the comparative sizes of British and American organized labor, the most influential appears to have been the size of the country, the extensive dispersion of shops and factories, and the high mobility of American industry. Conflict over union structure, which in the United States is one of the elements in the warfare between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., has not been a serious factor in Great Britain, where craft, industrial, semi-industrial unions and unions of unskilled labor achieve unity through membership in loose federations.

ICC Approves $3,600,000 Loan for Western Pacific

WASHINGTON (AP)—The interstate commerce commission has approved an application by trustees of the Western Pacific Railroad Company for a $3,600,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan.

The trustees plan a rehabilitation program costing $3,993,423, a part of which would be met with funds now on hand.

Trustees' certificates would be offered the RFC as security for the loan. ICC approval of railroad loan applications ordinarily assures their being granted by the RFC.

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Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 11

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Webster Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 11

Listed New York Bonds and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Stock and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Supply Mfg B (½g)	3½	3½	3½
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	89	89	89
20	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	81½	80½	80½
100	Alum Co Am	78	74	74
100	Alum Ind	4½	4½	4½
50	Alum Ltd	84	84	84
30	Am Book (1g)	50	50	50
25	Am Cit P&LA (2h)	23½	23½	23½
100	Am Cl P&LAw (2½h)	22	22	22
100	Am Cyan 3½ (.60)	23	23	23
50	Am Gen $3 pf (3)	34½	34½	34½
50	Am Hasrd Rub (2g)	10½	10½	10½
1300	Am Republics (.40g)	6½	6	6½
700	Am Sup Power	1	⅝	⅝
100	Am Sup P 1pf (6)	68	68	68
200	Am Sup P pf	12½	12	12
100	Anch Post P	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Appal El P pf (7)	99¾	99¾	99¾
800	Arctur Rad Tube	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Ark Nat Gas A	3½	3½	3½
100	Asso G&E A	1	1	1
800	Asso G&E pf	8	8	8
200	Atl Coast Fish (.35g)	3½	3	3
500	Atlas Corp war	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Atlas Ply (½)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200	Auto V Mach (½)	7¾	7¾	7¾
20	Axton Fis A	17¼	17½	17½
50	Babcock & Wil (½)	78	77½	77½
200	Baldn Loco pf (2.10)	13⅝	13½	13⅝
1000	Bald Loco war	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Barium Stk Bil	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Bath Iron Wks (6%f)	8½	8½	8½
100	Bell Aire	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
100	Benson & Hedges	6½	6½	6½
100	Berk & Gay F war	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Bliss (E W)	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Bliss & Laugh	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	36	36	36
100	Blumenthal ($)	7	7	7
400	Bras T & L (¼e)	10½	10½	10½
100	Bridgpt Mach	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Brown Rubber (.80a)	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Buckeye P L (¾e)	37¾	37¾	37¾
200	Bunk Hill & S	12½	12½	12½
100	Can Ind Alc B	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Can Marconi	1	1	1
100	Carib Synd (½g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
1500	Carnegie Met	1	1	1
100	Carrier Corp	26	26	26
100	Catalin Am	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
25	Cent St El 6 pf	3	3	3
25	Cen St E cv pf n	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Chesebro (4a)	110	110	110
50	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	52	52	52
5400	Cities Service	1⅝	1½	1½
200	Cit Serv pf	29¼	29¼	29¼
50	Cit Svc P $7 pf	55	55	55
30	City&Su Homes (.30)	3½	3½	3½
100	Colo Fuel¾I war	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Colum G&C (.40g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Comwlth&So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Comm Pub Svc (½e)	22½	22½	22½
200	Cons Coppermin (1⅛e)	5	4⅞	5
80	Cons Mng & S (1a)	55	55	55
600	Cosden Petro	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Cramp & Sons	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Croft Brewing	1	1	1
100	Crown Drug	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Cuban Tob	2¾	2¾	2¾
1500	Cust Mex	¼	¼	¼
800	Derby Oil	2½	2½	2½
300	Det Gray Ir (.04a)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Det Paper Prod	2½	2½	2½
100	Det Stl Prod (2g)	19	19	19
10	Draper Corp	55½	55½	55½
200	Duval Tex	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Eagle PichLead (.10e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
50	East G & F 6% pf	26½	26½	26½
50	East Sta B pf	17	17	17
100	Elder Inc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
210	El Bond & Sh	6⅞	6¾	6¾
100	El Pow As A (.37g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	Emp G&F 7% pf	37	37	37
25	Emp G&E F 6% pf	38	38	39
100	Esquire Coron (.90e)	10½	10½	10½
100	Evans Wallo	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Fairchild Av	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Fidelio Brew	¼	¼	¼
200	Fisk Rub	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Ford M Can A (1)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.21g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
10	Gen Baux Sug pf (7)	91	91	91
500	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Grand Nat Films	½	½	½
100	Gulf Oil (¼e)	37¾	37¾	37¾
100	Haloid	10	10	10
200	Hat CorpAmB (.20e)	4	3⅞	3⅞
500	Hecla Min (.05g)	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
100	Horn&eHardS¾p (5)	100	100	100
600	Hud BayM&S (1¾g)	26	25⅝	25¾
100	Hygrade Sylv (1⅛e)	2	21½	22
50	Ind Svc 7% pf	15½	15½	15½
200	Int Hyd-El pf	14¾	14	14
400	Internat Pet (1½a)	31	31	31
100	Inter Radio (.85g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Inter Vitamin (½)	3½	3¼	3½
50	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	14	14	14
100	Irving Air Ch (1a)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Jacobs Co (2g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Jeannette Gla	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Ken Rad T (1½g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
600	Kennedy's (.30e)	7	6½	7
200	Kingston Prod	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Kirk Lake GM (.09g)	1½	1½	1½
300	Lake Shore M (4e)	52½	52½	52½
100	Lake Pd & M (.15g)	2½	2½	2½
400	Le Tourneau (1)	17	16	17
600	Lehigh C&N (.30)	4⅝	4½	4⅝
200	Leonard Oil	½	½	½
100	Lit Bros	1½	1½	1½
200	Lockheed Aire	9¼	8	8¼
100	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	8	8	8
20	Long Is L pf (3½)	36	36	36
200	Louis L&E (.40)	8⅝	8	8
25	Mead John (2a)	101	101	101
100	Merritt-C & S	3½	3½	3½
200	Mesta Machine	8	8	8
100	Mid Royalty Pet (¼g)	3	2	3
100	Midvale Co	27	27	27
100	Midwest Oil (1)	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Molybdenum (1g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Mount CityCop (¼g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Nat Bellas Hess	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Nat Container (1)	7½	7½	7½
300	Nat Oil Prod (2.10g)	18	18	18
100	Nat P&L pf (6)	48	48	48
100	Nat Sug Ref (2)	14¾	14¾	14¾
30	New Eng T&T	91½	91½	91½
500	Newmont Min (½e)	34½	34½	34½
100	Niag Hud Pow (.40g)	7½	7½	7½
130	Niag Hud A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Niles-Bem-P (½e)	31¼	31¼	31¼
100	Nipissing Mns (.37g)	2	2	2
100	Nor St P A	9¾	9¾	9¾
500	Nor Tex El pf	½	½	½
10	Ohio Pow pf (6)	111¾	111¾	111¾
300	Okla Nat Gas	9	9	9
200	Oldetyme Dist	2	2	2
800	Usc G&E 1 pf (1½)	29¾	29½	29½
800	Pantepec Oil	6¾	6¼	6¼
100	Pender Or B	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	Pennroad (¼g)	2½	2½	2½
75	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	86½	86½	86½
100	Phon Sec pf (3)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
200	Pioneer Gold (.40)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Pitney-Bowes (.10e)	6	6	6
800	Pitts Forg	6¾	6½	6½
40	PitchLake E (6%g)	85½	84	84
100	Pleas ValWine (.15g)	1½	1½	1½
900	Polaris Mng (.03g)	3½	3½	3½
300	Premier Gld (.12)	2¾	2¾	2¾
75	Prov Gas (¾g)	7	7	7
30	P S Ind $7 pf pf	31½	31½	31½
100	Pug Sd P 6% pf	14	13	13
100	Pyrene (.70g)	6	6	6
50	Rwy & Lgt Sec (½g)	8	8	8
100	Raym Conc (1)	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Red Bank Oil	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Richmond Rad	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Rio Grande Val G vtc	¾	¾	¾
100	Roos Fet	23½	23½	23½
100	Rustless I & S	7¾	7	7¾
200	St. Regis Pap	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Schiff Co (¼e)	10½	10½	10½
100	Segal Lock	1	1	1
100	Selected Indus	12	12	12
100	Sel Ind (1) el (5½)	39½	39½	39½
100	Sel Ind pr pf (5½)	89	89	89
100	Serversky Aire	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Shattuck Denn (¼g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Sherwin-Wms (4)	97	97	97
100	Simplicity Pat (1½g)	2	2	2
100	Sosa Mfg (½a)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	26¾	26¾	26¾
200	Starrett Corp vtc	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Sterling Inc (.20)	2½	2½	2½
100	Sullivan Mach	9¼	9¼	9¼
600	Sunray Oil (¼g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Tastee Frz	4	4	4
300	Taylor (K) Dist	1½	1½	1½
200	Technicolor (¾g)	19½	19	19½
100	Transwest Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Tri-Cont war	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
300	Tubize Chat	8	8	8
100	Union Prem PS	12½	12½	12½
1800	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	½	½	½
100	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1400	Unit Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Unit L&Pow A	2¾	2¾	2¾
600	Unit Lt P cv pf	19¾	19½	19¾
300	Unit Shipyds A	6	5½	6
100	Unit Shipyds B	1½	1⅛	1½
25	Unit Shoe M (3½a)	68	68	68
20	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	39½	39½	39½
240	US Foil B (.50g)	8½	8½	8½
100	US Lines pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	US Play Cd (1a)	23	23½	23½
1	US Rub Reel	2½	2½	2½
7	US Stores	¼	¼	¼
100	Univ Corp vtc	2½	2½	2½
300	Utah Idaho S (.17g)	1½	1½	1½
100	Util Power & Lt	¼	¼	¼
100	Van Norm MT (.40e)	14	14	14
100	Wagner Bak (1.60)	9	8½	9
1000	Wolverine Tube (.60g)	8¼	8	8
400	Wright Harg (.40a)	7¾	7¾	7¾

Total stock sales today, estimated, 65,000 shares. Year ago, 307,185 shares.

N.Y. Curb Bonds

Sales	Domestic Bonds	High	Low	Close
9	Ala Pow 5s '46	80½	80½	80½
1	Ala Pow 5s '51	81	81	81
1	Ala Pow 5s '52	79	79	79
2	Ala Pow 4½s '57	71¼	71	71¼
1	Ala Pow 5s '56	80	80	80
2	Am G & E 4s 2028	107¾	107¾	107¾
3	Am P & L 6s 2016	70¾	69	69
7	Am Rad 4½s '47	105¾	105½	104¾
3	Appal Pow 6s 2024A	118¾	116	116
25	Ark Nat. 5s '58	82¾	81½	81½
1	As Elec 6½s '53	95¾	95¾	95¾
12	As Gas 6½s 38 Ja	92	92	92
1	As Gas 6s 50	92	92	92
2	As Gas Corp 5s '52	82½	82½	82½
27	As T&T 5½s 55 A	97	97	97
7	As T&T 5½s 55	97	97	97
7	Bailey L 6s '50	86	86	86
2	Can Pac 6s '42	83	83¾	83
1	Cedar Rap Mlstr 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾
1	Con Ill P 5s '56 O	90	90	90
6	Con Ill P 5½s '57 P	98½	98½	98½
1	Con P&L 5s '54	89½	89½	89½

Prices for Wheat At Lowest Levels In Several Months

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Rains over the west end of the winter wheat belt accelerated the liquidation of long wheat and were partly responsible for the decline to the lowest levels in several months. Other factors in creating bearish sentiment were the sluggish export demand, the generally pessimistic business sentiment, weakness in stocks and the lack of aggressive outside buying. Rallies have not been at all impressive, but the market has been oversold occasionally.

Foreign markets have declined sharply, with Winnipeg losing ground as compared to Chicago prices. Liverpool has reported but little hedging pressure owing to the rapid absorption of Australian wheat and light Argentine offerings, but nevertheless there was free liquidation abroad as well as on this side.

The feature of the foreign trade has been the heavy buying of Australian wheat by countries which usually take but little. Several million bushels have been bought to go to Vladivostok, in Russian Siberia, and in addition, Spain has bought substantial quantities. Australian wheat being still relatively cheap, cheap. Western Europe and the United Kingdom have been free buyers, but Australian shippers are still offering freely at cheap prices.

On the other hand, receipts at Argentine ports are small for this season of the year, and, while Australian exports for the week jumped to 4,512,000 bushels, Argentina cleared only 2,200,000 bushels. Russia is offering only the better grades and her exports are not expected to be important for the remainder of this crop. Argentine wheat is selling about four cents above the price of No. 1 hard winter wheat, which is decidedly unusual. Our hard winter wheat is far below the price of Canadian spring wheat, which would indicate a big demand for our grain. However, no big buying has developed, and the export situation has been a big disappointment to holders of futures.

The old crop situation in this country does not appear bearish, although the trade takes for granted a big carry over, possibly 200,000,000 bushels, even if we bring our exports for the year up to 100,000,000 bushels. Primary receipts do not indicate any great amount of wheat held back, despite liberal estimates, and the cash markets hold strong, with a much better demand the past few days from mills.

The corn market has held better than wheat. There are several factors that tend to restrict selling of corn. One is the belief that export trade will continue fairly large, as the Argentine crop will be only 177,000,000 bushels, according to reports from Washington.

Another is the order to cut Illinois and Iowa corn acreage drastically. Primary receipts have fallen off to some extent, but are much larger than a year ago.

Clearances have continued of fair volume and tend to offset the primary run. New export business has not been heavy but it is the general belief that exports from lake ports will be heavy after lake navigation opens. The foreign demand is far less than expected in view of the fact that Argentine exports for the week were only 130,000 bushels.

Long-and-Short Haul Bill Seen Likely To Engender Filibuster

WASHINGTON (AP)—Opponents of the Pettengill long-and-short haul bill were accused of planning a filibuster against the measure at a Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee hearing.

"It looks like a filibuster to me," said Senator Johnson (D) of Colorado, after Johnston B. Campbell of Spokane, Wash., spokesman for the opponents, said he would require "about 120 hours" to present his case. He said he had "about 100" witnesses.

"Why, the proponents took only 20 hours," exclaimed Senator Minton (D) of Indiana. "I certainly don't intend to sit here 120 hours to listen to a lot of repetition."

Campbell assured the committee that the opponents of the bill were not planning a filibuster.

He insisted on the right of the opponents to be heard fully "because the railroads are trying to do something they have not been permitted to do for 50 years. They are trying to revolutionize rate making."

C. E. Hochstedler, traffic director of the Chicago Association of Commerce, completed the proponents' case.

He said one of the primary purposes of the Pettengill bill was to "enable sparsely settled areas with untold natural resources, such as the Pacific Northwest and intermountain regions, to find markets for those resources."

Boston Stocks

March 12

6.75	Bos Albany	94¾	87	92	90
..	Brown Durrell	1¾	1½	1½	1½
..	Copper Range	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
4.50	East GF prpf	80½	80½	80½	80
8.00	Bos Edison	131	130½	130¼	131
1.00b	Employ Group	20	18½	20	18½
2.50	First Nat Str	39½	39	39	39½
2.00	Hargenthaler	19½	19½	19½	19
6.25d	N E Tel & Tel	90½	90½	90½	91
..	Old Colony	4	4	4	4
..	Pac Mills	12	12	12	13½
1.10b	Torrington	21½	20¾	21½	20½
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	69¼	68¼	69¼	68¾

b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1936. ‡ Assessment paid.

Portland, Ore. Exports Top '37

PORTLAND, Ore.—Although foreign exports from Portland in February slipped below the January figures, they showed a decided increase over those of February a year ago. The February, 1938, export total was $1,809,975, nearly $300,000 above the like period a year previously. January's foreign exports, however, totaled much more at $2,913,718.

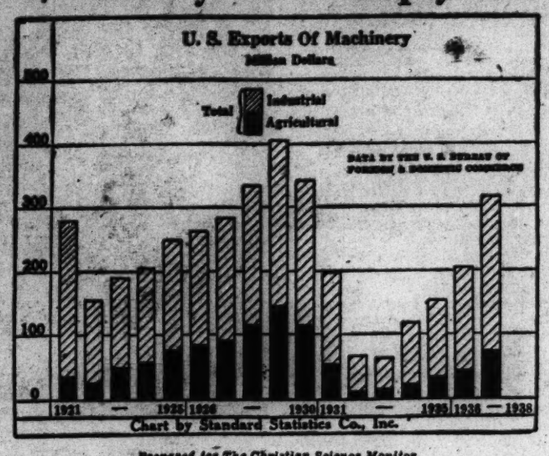
Wool Top Futures

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	72.00	72.00	71.80	71.80
July	71.5	71.5	71.20	71.20
October	71.5	71.5	71.20	71.20
December	71.5	71.5	71.20	71.20

b-Bid. Sales, 23 lots. Spot price, 83.0, up 0.5.

U. S. Exports of Industrial Machinery Rise Sharply in '37



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Exports of industrial machinery expanded sharply in 1937 and reached 93 per cent of the 1929 total, against 56 per cent in 1936. Exports of agricultural machinery recovered to 89 per cent of the 1929 peak, against 31 per cent of that level in 1936. Tractors still account for the bulk of farm machinery sales abroad, representing something over half of all agricultural machinery exports.

Of industrial machinery exports, the major classifications are: Mining, well and pumping equipment, 24 per cent; power-driven metal-working (chiefly machine tools), 24 per cent; textile, sewing, and shoe, 9 per cent; power generating, 6 per cent; construction and conveying, 9 per cent. These ratios indicate the relative importance of foreign markets to different divisions of the machinery trade.

Livestock Prices Generally Higher In Most Sections

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Prices worked higher on practically all classes and grades of livestock during the week but advances were much milder than a week ago and the trade gave evidence of some uncertainty at the upturn.

Hogs, after hitting the top of $10, the highest since October, 1937, sagged to close 10-15c lower for the week. Supplies of cattle were somewhat smaller, while sheep receipts were somewhat larger than a week ago.

Cattle prices were generally steady to 25c higher, this excepting bulls and vealers. Hogs closed 10-15c lower, but lambs finished 25-35c higher, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Common, medium, and low good-grade steers and yearlings got the big end of the week's advance. Scarcity was the influence that pushed up not only these lower-priced steers, kinds selling at $8.50 downward, but also all heifers and cows.

The week's top on fed steers stood at $10.10, long yearlings $9.90, light yearlings $9.50, mixed steer and heifer yearlings $9.50, and heifers $9.25. There was load after load of steers at $9-$9.75 during the week and a fair sprinkling yearlings also sold at $9 and up. Recent advances being very noticeable on all steers and yearlings of value to sell at $9.50 down.

It was largely at $7.75-$9.25 market on steers and yearlings throughout the week. Not much in the steer or yearling line could be bought below $7.50 that would show much killing merit.

After hitting a peak of $10 the top of the hog market dropped to $9.75 at the close and the bulk of good and choice kinds cashed from $9.15-$9.60. Fat wooled lambs sold mostly from $9.25-$9.60, the latter price being the week's top and high since Dec. 10.

U. S. Farm Officials Being Outdistanced By Unusual Weather

WASHINGTON (AP)—Agriculture Department officials said they were being outdistanced by the weather.

They had hoped to put the new farm program in operation before planting time for most spring crops. Unusually mild weather, however, has advanced the planting season by weeks.

In many sections of the South, these officials said, farmers have planted or now are planting their cotton, rice, corn, potato and other spring crops, although individual acreage allotments under the farm program have not been officially determined except in a few cases.

Similarly, spring wheat seeding, they said, is under way in portions of the Northwest—ahead of determination of wheat acreage allotments. Oats and other spring grain and feed crops, acreages of which fall under soil-depleting acreage allotments—as yet undetermined for most farmers—also have been or now are being planted.

Officials said they were working "at top speed" and hoped to have all acreage allotments out within a few weeks. They said congressional delay in enacting the new farm law put them at a disadvantage. The measure did not become law until the middle of February.

The program provides for deductions from, or as in the case of cotton, denial of benefit payments to growers who overplant allotments.

Finished Steel Shipments 57 Per Cent Below 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of finished steel products by U. S. Steel Corporation subsidiaries for February totaled 474,723 tons, a decrease of 43,599 from January, the corporation reported.

Shipments for the first two months of the year amounted to 993,045 tons, a decrease of 1,290,597 or 57 per cent from the comparable 1937 period.

Omaha R. R. Shops Closed

ST. PAUL (AP)—The Omaha railroad shops have been closed for the rest of the month. Company officials said the action was necessary in the interest of economy and that they expected the shops to reopen April 1. About 350 men were affected.

Zinc Prices at New Low

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic zinc was quoted by some sellers this week at 4.50 cents a pound, a drop of ½ cent. This quotation constituted a new low for the recent decline. At the March peak last year the metal was quoted 7.50 cents.

Lehman Pleads For Nonpartisan Vote On Insurance Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12 — Pleading for non-partisan support of his savings bank life insurance plan, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today urged Republicans to put aside their reported decisions not to vote for the bill until a majority of the Senate Democrats are lined up behind it. The only opposition to the bill, the Governor said, came from insurance agents, and he saw no reason for partisan opposition.

"I have read," the Governor told a press conference, "that the Republicans are not going to vote for the bill unless we muster a majority for it among the Senate Democrats. I hope they do not adhere to that program, because there is no reason why the bill should be regarded as a partisan or political measure.

"It is distinctly not in that category. It was sponsored by Speaker Livingston, a Democrat, and Assemblyman Piper, a Republican, and it never occurred to me that politics could ge connected with it in any way."

The Governor held the bill would stimulate insurance business generally.

According to the proposed measure, which is similar to the Massachusetts law, a person would be limited to $1,000 worth of insurance on one policy and his total policies held under the State plan could not exceed $3,000.

Champion Paper Co. Plans New Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Champion Paper & Fibre Company has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering $5,500,000 of debentures and 7,819 shares of $100 par value 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

The paper company's debentures will be sinking fund bonds due September 1, 1950. The interest rate will be given in an amended statement, as will the offering prices.

Part of the proceeds from sale of the debentures are to be used as follows: To retire $2,800,000 of bank loans; to retire $800,000 of commercial paper; to retire $220,000 of other obligations; and to provide $100,000 for estimated expenditures on plant improvement.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated			
Am Capital C pf	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Central Maine Power 7% pf	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
North Star Oil Co Ltd 7% pf	8¾c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Ward Baking Corp, 7% pf	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Extra			
Central National Bank (Richmond, Va.)	10c	July 1	June 24
Central National Bank (Wilmington, Del.)	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Do	25c	July 1	June 30
Greenwich G pt pf	6c	Mar. 15	Mar. 10
McKee (A G) B	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Reed Roller Bit	10c	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Singer Mfg Co	$2.50	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Increased			
Fed Services Fin Corp (Wash,DC) (np)	75c	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Irregular			
Allis-Ch Mfg Co	37½c	Mar. 31	Mar. 11
Elisabethtown Gas Co	$2.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Reduced			
Grand Rapids Varnish Corp	12½c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Ideal Cem Co	25c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Moun States Tel & Tel Co	$1.75	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Pacific Finance Corp of Calif (Del)	30c	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Soc Eng Co, Inc	5c	Q Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Regular			
Bk of Am Nat T & S Assn (San Fran)	60c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do	60c	Q Apr. 1	June 15
Bk of Manhattan Co	37½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Bulova Watch	50c	Q Mar. 25	Mar. 17
Burdine's Inc	$2.50	pf	
Burry Biscuit 6% pr	75c	Q Apr. 11	Mar. 31
Central National Bank (Richmond, Va)	10c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Do	10c	Q July 1	June 24
Central National Bank (Wilm, Del)	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Do	$1.50	Q July 1	June 30
Chicago T & T Co	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Citizens' & Mfrs Nat B (Waterbury, Conn)	$1.50	Q July 1	June 25
Do	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Claude Neon Elec Prod	25c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Colonial Tr Co (Waterbury Conn)	$3	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Commodity Corp	15c	Mar. 21	Mar. 15
Conn G&E Secur pf 7%	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Crown Cork & Seal Ltd	25c	Q May 16	Apr. 20
Crum & Forster	37½c	Q Apr. 15	Apr. 3
Do pf	$2	Q June 30	June 20
Diamond Shoe Co pf 8%	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 21
East Missouri Pwr	$2.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Fansteel Corp	75c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Fed Sec Finances Corp (WashDC) 8% pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31
First Inv Counsel Cp	90c	Q Mar. 21	Mar. 12
First Nat Bk of Malden, Mass	$1.50	Q Apr. 15	Apr. 1
First Nat Bk & Tr Co (Montclair NJ)	$2	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 31
49 W 37th St Cp vtc	$1	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
General Wat G&E 10c	10c	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Do	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 25
General Machinery	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Do 4½% cv pf	$1.12½	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Gen Outdr Ad pf	$1.50	Q Mar. 28	Mar. 21
Gd Rap Varnish	12½c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Grt West Life Assur (Winnipeg, Man)	$5	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Greenwich Gas	24c	Mar. 15	Mar. 10
Harris-Seybold-Potter $6 conv pr pf	$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Harris Tr&S Bk	$2.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 17
HoustonOFM pf	37½c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Kahn's (E) Sons	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Kans El P 6% pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Landers P&C	37½c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 21
McKee (AG) B	25c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Morrison Caf Con 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Nat Shirt Shops Del $6 pr pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 25
New Ham F Ins	40c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15
New Idea	15c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Pac Fin Corp of Calif (Del) pf A	30c	Q May 1	Apr. 15
Do pf C	16⅔c	Q May 1	Apr. 15
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q May 1	Apr. 15
Pac Gas & El Co	50c	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31
People's Nat Gas Co 6% pf	62½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Phillips Packing Co pf	$1.31¼	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Pitts Thrift Corp	37½c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 11
Plainfield Union Water Co	$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Public Service Col 7% pf	$8 1-3c	M Apr. 1	Mar. 15

Changed View on Education Can End Old-Age Defeatism

Pension laws, industrial preference generally for younger workers, and a host of arbitrary age limitations raise vital questions for individuals and society. What are the standards for measuring usefulness? How can society expand the horizons of men of experience without discouraging initiative of youth? Is education equipping individuals to adapt themselves to changing conditions? Is industry capitalizing on experience, or shutting it off? These and other questions are discussed in 12 articles. The seventh follows.

By Harry V. Roff

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"To do as much good as I can in the world. I have retired from all other business."

There was no lapse into inactivity in this simple answer of that great philanthropist and giver, Andrew Carnegie, when questioned before the Industrial Commission as to his business in life. From a small Scotch immigrant boy who began in America as an overworked child laborer, Mr. Carnegie became a mighty industrialist—at one time the richest citizen in his adopted country.

It is Carnegie, the giver, the educator, who lives so impressively today. The famous Palace of Peace at The Hague, fine libraries throughout the globe, Carnegie Hall in New York, and various gifts and foundations to promote education, peace and research—these are what Andrew Carnegie means to the masses everywhere.

There is in evidence today much emphasis on ways and means to get and hold money. The high school youth learns of a graduate of an engineering college who is working for a nominal sum in a testing department of some electric company. The youth immediately decides against electrical engineering as a career.

Heading for Disappointment

Many undergraduates will frankly confess that they do not like the courses they are taking but are in them because they lead to "good money." The chances are that the young people will be disillusioned about the high remuneration of which they dream—mayhaps before even their senior year—but the Spanish air-castles of quick dollars delude and decide to a most regrettable extent.

Our educational systems in this world need to teach giving as the chief cornerstone in the preparation for life in human society. They have powerful textbooks in the lives of great men and women—not militarists and destructionists but the generators of good for mankind. They have the Bible with its clear, logical outlining of the way to true success. They have the plea of conscience and the wisdom of common sense to strengthen their efforts.

As we look out on a world troubled with selfish nationalism, industrial disputes, heavy taxation for war armament, oppressed peoples and other unnatural discordancies, there seems to be little doubt but that our educational systems are decidedly wanting. It is clear that the philosophy of get is the developer of inharmonies and equally clear that if men and women everywhere were living to give—living to distribute the abundance of goods in this world fairly, without regard to race, creed or nation—we would have no disruptions of human society.

Why Not a New Norm?

If using a mathematical rule will give us the true answer, we use it patiently, persistently, until we are successful in establishing mathematical order. If teaching people to give is the only sound way to solve our human problems—obtain the peace of individuals and nations—is it not common sense to found our education upon that teaching?

In Christian nations, at least, the fact that it may be called spiritual should certainly not discriminate against it or belittle it or make it appear impractical or impossible. Mohammedanism, Buddhism and other religions also could not consistently oppose the training of man to do his part in society as a duty to God and to his fellow man. It is too right and logical to be resisted long if we have examples as a leaven.

One key to awakening our world to giving as the duty and pleasure of man lies in the eradication of old-age defeatism. It is a transient sense of life which is luring human beings from early childhood into the philosophy of "get." People grow up to believe that they have only a few short years to get enough to finance an aged idleness—the period when they are told they will be too old to work.

No End to Education

We need to educate for eternity. Most of us believe that life is eternal. All of us will agree that experience is cumulative and that a worthy life has continuous cultural unfoldment, which means a growing wisdom.

"There are signs of new kinds of social thinking in America," writes Lyman Bryson, of Teachers College, Columbia University, in Adult Education, "new types of consciousness, new impulses toward co-operation. Adult education is only one of the ways by which all the resources of a social group may be put to work for the betterment of life . . . and to sustain the hope of constant growth. No social institution has a higher secular aim or a more difficult task. Our success in managing our difficult civilization may hang upon the use we make of the learning power which is ours. . . ."

New Frozen Food Industry Studies Storage Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Frozen foods locker storage operators in Oregon, Washington and Idaho—pioneers in this newest national industry reported to have more than 2,500 plants throughout the nation—will gather at Oregon State College for a two-day meeting March 14 and 15 to discuss problems of the business.

The State College Section of Food Products Industries, which has carried on extensive research work with frozen foods for more than 10 years, and the Willamette Valley Locker Association will be joint hosts to the conferees. Extensive fruit and vegetable variety test plots plus a co-operative research program on frozen foods with the United States Department of Agriculture played an important part in the selection of Oregon State College for this locker storage conference.

With over 250 plants in these three northwest States, and with many persons and organizations considering plans to establish more frozen locker storage plants, the Association has called the two-day conclave to aid them in obtaining a clearer picture of the industry and operating conditions.

This conference has no precedents to guide it and therefore offers an excellent opportunity to discuss means for adopting better operating methods and establishing uniform services, holds Thomas H. Onsdorff, Assistant Professor of Food Products Industries, in charge of the program.

Better than 500 programs and announcements have been sent to present locker operators, to Chamber of Commerce heads in all northwest towns, to all refrigeration companies and to all county agricultural agents in the three States. Supplies and equipment which manufacturers and distributors may wish to show will be provided with adequate space. Cartons, cans, wrapping materials, some mechanical equipment, insulation materials and other lines will be shown, replies from commercial firms indicate.

A wide variety of topics will be considered in the two days, judging from the preliminary announcement which lists for discussion, State and Federal limitations on locker storage of fish, game and game birds; locker plant management with satisfied patrons; the effect of legal angles on locker storage operation; income tax and bookkeeping methods; refrigeration and insulation problems; changes in food during storage; pitfalls in the business; and examination of frozen products prepared especially for the conference.

Some Oddities in the News

By Pacificus

Oddities: A San Francisco couple has spent every Saturday afternoon for the last 12 years just "looking around" in the same metropolitan department store; almost everybody on the sales force knows them, and expects them to turn up at the week's end.—Nobody knows exactly how many lakes there are in Utah; there are more than a thousand in the Uinta Mountains alone.

Seamen on ships calling at Pacific Coast ports from the Antipodes report that in the New Zealand coastwise trade the cooks are the highest paid men aboard the Dominion ships; captains' monthly pay averages between $205 and $220, while cooks get an average minimum of $200 straight salary, with liberal amounts of overtime pay; remember that old jingle to the effect that a man can live without freinds and get along without books, but show me the man that can live sans cooks?

♪ ♪ ♪

Town's Dream Fades

More oddities: The town of Ocosta, Wash., at one time destined to be the thriving terminal of the Northern Pacific Railway, recently ended its corporate existence when its remaining assets, $74.24, were turned over by a receiver to the county.—The famous Hotel del Coronado at San Diego, Calif., which recently celebrated its golden jubilee, was founded by two business men from the East who retired and came to California; they found they were not ready to retire, after all, so they built a hotel.—The halibut is a home-loving fish, according to research carried out by the International Fisheries Commission; the fish of the different banks confine themselves chiefly to their own areas; few travel great distances, as fish migrations go; young halibut move within a radius of from 25 to 50 miles and large mature fish range about 250 miles as a rule; only a few cover 1,000 or 2,000 miles in their peregrinations.

♪ ♪ ♪

Indian in 'Carmen'

Still more oddities: In a recent Utah State Agricultural College production of "Carmen," the role of the innkeeper was sung by a full-blooded Indian of the Assiniboine tribe. The former yacht of the former King Alfonso of Spain, the Romancia, is now engaged in a form of sealing off the West Coast; seal meat is used in the manufacture of canned dog food, and the Romancia is a sealer—of sorts. A correspondent assures Pacificus that if you sit in a Texas bluebonnet patch in April you never will see a bee visit a flower where the white "gateway signal" of "honey within" has changed to the purple warning, "supply exhausted"; and when you see large patches of tall grass standing in the middle of a plain that has been eaten down close by cattle, you will find in each patch a flower that emits a protective odor so that no animal will touch the grass around it.

Pupils attending schools in Lemhi County, Idaho, use a wide variety of conveyances to get to their classes; some cross the Salmon River, known as "The River of No Return," in cages drawn on cables across the stream; three children travel six miles each way to and from school in a covered wagon rigged up from a horse-drawn trailer; a school bus driver covers 92 miles each day.

Upset Over TVA Holds Challenge For White House

(Continued from Page 1)

much more moderate terms his charges against the board's majority, while Congress may direct an orientation of broad policy nearer the chairman's views. How such changes would be carried out physically, and what they would mean both to the Roosevelt Administration generally and to the TVA board specifically, remain yet to be seen.

But in convening the hearing yesterday, and in his cross-examination, the President while maintaining a judicial air plainly revealed that he feels the present onus lies on Chairman Morgan. Informed opinion therefore supports the chairman in his belief that he was not speaking before an impartial court. Therefore his refusal to testify is not held against him, but is regarded as a proper attitude.

Outcome of yesterday's hearing was simply that the three directors are given another week to go over their statements and charges, to determine whether they can submit new facts, and to see whether they can compose their differences. But this is a mere postponement formula.

Nobody now believes that the wide gulf between Chairman Morgan and his two colleagues can be conciliated. The real problem for the President is to handle proceedings so that the congressional investigation will not end in a severe rebuke to him.

Denials Carry Much Weight

On the face of yesterday's proceedings, the denials entered by Harcourt Morgan and Mr. Lilienthal to the specific charges made by their chairman carried a good deal of weight. To the charge that they had connived in dishonesty by seeking a conciliatory agreement on the Berry claims, they said that the proposed conciliation would not have bound the board, and was simply an interim procedure which might save them from a severe court judgment later on.

They said that real evidence of bad faith on the part of the Berry claimants was only available after the conciliatory procedure was blocked by Chairman Morgan, and just before actual trial began.

To the other charges—concerning the Arkansas Power & Light Company case, and to general allegations of collusion, misleading and evasive statements—the majority directors either entered flat negatives or gave concrete refuting arguments.

On each charge, Chairman Morgan refused to present bills of particulars. To his attitude, Mr. Lilienthal with great feeling responded that he was being "subjected to public charges going to our personal honor, and then being refused in the presence of the President of the United States an opportunity to reply." He called some of the Morgan charges "libellous."

The White House hearing constituted a unique episode of its kind, combining many elements of high drama. Tight-lipped, aquiline-featured Chairman Morgan, sitting in a semi-circle before the President with his two colleagues, stuck to his defiant attitude without budging, even when Mr. Roosevelt ran the gamut from calling him "an old friend" to rather stiff cross-examination tactics.

Mr. Lilienthal—described in one of Chairman Morgan's charges as having an "attitude of boyish, open candor and man-to-man directness"—made a sharp contrast, while firm-jawed, gray-haired Harcourt Morgan looked as determined as a piece of Tennessee marble itself.

Newspapermen waited anxiously outside the oval-office, getting a hurried mimeographed transcript of the "trial" which in the end ran to 82 typewritten pages.

Wanted: Swimming Coach for Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Time was when the idea of importing someone to tell Hawaii how to swim would be thought just about as sensible as attempting to tell the Norwegians how to ski.

But that was yesterday—a relatively remote yesterday—when Duke P. Kahanamoku, now Sheriff of Honolulu, was swimming champion of the world.

Today, swimming as a sport in Hawaii has declined to such an extent that the Honolulu Junior Chamber of Commerce has actually taken steps to bring some well-known swimming coach to Hawaii to develop a swimming team which may compete in the 1940 Olympic Games.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce has also asked that the 1940 Olympic swimming try-outs be held in Honolulu. To obtain the 1940 try-outs, backers of the plan believe, Hawaii must develop aquatic stars capable of winning recognition in national championship competition within the next two years.

Local Option Plan Urged for Indians

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Commissioner John Collier suggested "restricted local option" yesterday as a "possible solution" of the liquor problem among the Indians of this country.

He said this type of liquor control, which would permit use of light wines and beers, would render conditions "no worse than they are."

Mr. Collier told interviewers, who sought his opinion on local option legislation proposed by the Klamath Tribe of Oregon and the Flathead Tribe of Montana, that the liquor problem was one of the gravest before the Indian Bureau and that Congress "should do something about it."

Mr. Collier said light wines and beers should satisfy the Indian craving for alcohol and dissipate what he called a "drink complex" which developed among the Indians as the result of prohibition.

Indian prohibition laws, he said, were enforceable in the United where the Indians lived apart from the whites.

Small Loan Control Offered to Ottawa By Alberta Province

OTTAWA, March 12 (CP)—Alberta has offered to yield to the Federal Government its jurisdiction over the small loan business, thus becoming the first Canadian Province to commit itself in this fashion to aid the Dominion to curb small loan evils and generally to regulate the small loan business.

Alberta's offer was made to the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons by Deputy Attorney General George B. Henwood, who said he had instructions from his Government to this effect. All provincial attorney generals or their representatives have been invited to give their views to the Committee. Alberta was the first to do so.

The Committee has before it a draft bill prepared by the Department of Justice which would bring all charges on small loans within the limits of the Federal authority to limit rates. Companies, not incorporated federally, may now charge as they see fit for services in connection with small loans. The draft legislation would require all moneylenders to be federally licensed and thus subject to Federal control.

Redfern 'Rescuers' Report New 'Trace' of Lost Flier

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 11 (AP)—A month-old letter yesterday brought word of the arrival of a "rescue" expedition to the British Guiana river village where natives have asserted they have knowledge of Paul Redfern, missing American aviator.

Theodore J. Waldeck, leading the search for Mr. Redfern, who disappeared during a flight in 1927, reported as of Feb. 7 that his party had arrived at Wari-Wa, the Indian town. The letter, delivered by Indian canbe to Georgetown, then brought here by air mail, said:

"Today we reached the Indian village whose natives claim that they can lead us direct to Paul Redfern's plane and to the man himself. Of course we are not building up too much hope until we are actually on the scene and see for ourselves."

President's Home Town Shows Democratic Gain

HYDE PARK, N. Y., March 12 (AP)—The Democrats are gaining slightly in President Roosevelt's traditionally Republican home town, official 1938 enrollment figures show.

The President's fellow-partisans increased their ranks from 791 to 795, while Republican enrollment dropped from 1,177 to 1,099, compared with 1937. In the Chief Executive's voting district, however, Democratic enrollment dropped from 241 to 236, while the Republicans' 295 were 21 fewer than a year ago.

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LOST—Gentleman's gold open face Waltham watch, monogram "A. A. O."; reward. Box T-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care, served to your liking.

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Famous for fine food and service
MRS. M. E. HILL
Owner-Management
BISCAYNE BOUL. at 19TH ST.

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Smart Travel HATS
Arriving Daily
202 S. E. First Ave. In Clyde Ct. Bldg.

Rose-Franzis GOWN SHOP

Smart New Travel Wear
Triple Sheers French Batistes
Coats Evening Gowns
206 S. E. First Ave. Phone 3-2057
(In Clyde Court Building)

SHENANDOAH BEAUTY SHOPPE

1170 S. W. 17TH AVENUE
Ample Parking Space
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
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Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
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Schrager's

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BISCAYNE BLVD. AT THIRD STREET

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Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

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742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

Venus Beauty Shoppe Inc.

F. A. HOOVER
207 Huntington Bldg., Miami
Telephone 2-7771
206 Coral Way, Coral Gables 4-4455
6814 Biscayne Blvd. 73522

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"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
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Coral Gables

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers.
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A GOOD PLACE TO EAT
38 West Flagler Street
(Across from Courthouse)

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Dade-Commonwealth TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Everything for your car at
DIXIE TIRE CO.
MIAMI and MIAMI BEACH
Distributors of
SEIBERLING
***AIR-COOLED* TIRES**
NEVER WEAR SMOOTH
"Thru Service We Grow"

MIAMI BEACH

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Costume Jewelry
Hand Bags Accessories Gifts

PIERRE'S
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Genuine English Doe Skin
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
Pierre A. Vacca Phone 5-1802

Louis' Patio Grill
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Dinners $1.00
"Just Good Food"
NINTH YEAR ON THE BEACH

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COUTURE'S MOTOR CORP.
latest model cars to rent. Rates from $25 per week up. Every car insured for your protection.
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A modern service for particular people
Better Way
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MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
Operating exclusively on Miami Beach
839 LINCOLN ROAD

ORLANDO

For Smart Apparel—

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Smart New Fashions
for Sunny Days
or Starlight Nights
Town & Country Shop
ANGEBILT HOTEL BUILDING

Where your patronage is appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
138 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Mills & Nebraska
FHA Home Financing
CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER SUPPLY CO.

Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE. Upstairs
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equalled for Beauty and Permanence
PHONE 5626

Grade A Raw Milk
How-Ann Dairy
Jersey Herd

"It's Smart to Be Thrifty"
NEW'S DRESS SHOP
111 SOUTH ORANGE AVENUE
BOX 444
Orlando's Lowest Price Dress Shop

CITY HOMES
ORANGE GROVES
LAKE FRONT ESTATES
Correspondence Invited
NOBLE SMITH
Realtor
212 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE

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Florence Hair Dresser
Your Guiding Beautician
Thirteen Years in Palm Beach
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For Appointment Tel. 8828

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In Sarasota It's
MARTIN'S
Restaurant and Coffee Shop
AT FIVE POINTS
Sea Foods a Specialty

FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

NATHANS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
Red Cross Shoes, Sportswear
Next to Palmer Bank

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
A Most Sanitary and Delightful Place to Eat
AT FIVE POINTS

LA MODE
"Where quality comes first, price next"
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Bien Jolie Corsets—Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
281 MAIN ST. "Meet me at La Mode"

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
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MAINTAIN THE
HIGHEST STANDARD *of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices*
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Exclusive Millinery
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122 Fifth St. North
St. Petersburg
The Zotos and other Methods of Permanent Waving
Complete Beauty Service Phone 6996

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for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

The Ritzcliff Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

TEXACO
CERTIFIED SERVICE NO. 3
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Phone H 3880
D. MITCHELL, Mgr.

UNIVERSAL CLEANING & LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE H1825
Office and Plant, 804-6 S. Howard Ave.

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
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in Tampa
New Departments Complete Lines
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

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A bit of the old world mixed with the new
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
TEA—DINNER
—Private Parties a Specialty—
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Visit the
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Shoe Department
While in
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Lakeland and Tampa

For Coiffures of Distinction and All Lines of Beauty Work
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Dial 7609 for Appointment
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WEST PALM BEACH PAHOKEE

FLORIDA

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200 Datura Street at Narcissus
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HATS and SPORTSWEAR
"Just a Little Different"
NEW LOCATION
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AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
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Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

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Featuring the Better Type of Permanent Waving
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Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
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CONSTANT SERVICE
B. D. COLE INC.
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We Sell G. E. Mazda Lamps
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
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Vegetables and Fruits
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Booth's New Restaurant
Cool—Clean—Convenient
Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
at Popular Prices
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The Only Complete Fashion Store in West Palm Beach
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HALSEY & GRIFFITH
Stationers
Books Gifts Games
Complete Office Outfitters
Typewriters Adding Machines
West Palm Beach, Fla.

WINTER HAVEN

WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE
PUBLIX FOOD STORE

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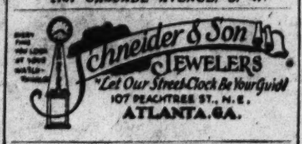
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

FLOWERS AND PLANTS
For Every Occasion
We Deliver
CALL BA. 7921
MANRY'S Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.



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"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
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Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 209 PEACHTREE STREET

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
617 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving. All Lines of Beauty Culture
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
We Try to Please

For Good
COAL
Call
JELLICO COAL COMPANY
Main 4100

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

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"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
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MACON

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Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

Crescent LAUNDRY CO.
Known for Quality Work
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LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

NORTH CAROLINA

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BEN F. FAVELL, Inc.
Shoe and Luggage Repairing
Genuine Leather Luggage
Made to Order
We also carry a complete line of Factory-made Aeroplane Luggage
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ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
A cordial welcome to visitors and newcomers.
DIAL 3-5191

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New Super de Luxe,
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"For Foods You'll Enjoy"

"Ratcliffe's Flowers Brighten the Hours"
RATCLIFFE'S
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Telephone 7189

PALMER
Printing Company
Quality Printing
TELEPHONE 3-4446
210 EAST FIFTH STREET

Sanitary
LAUNDRY INC
ZORIC CLEANING
Phone 2-2176

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of sending to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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Zu verkaufen wegen Wegzug Gärtnerei und Wohnhaus, 3-5 Wohnungen. Eignet sich auch für andere Gewerbe. Photograph. etc. Offerten Box 84, The Christian Science Monitor, 16 Rue du Mt-Blanc, Geneva, Switzerland.

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Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Europe

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We Want Gabe Fuel

Ask for folder with Engineers' Testimonials
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ORD. 3460

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(O. SPELLERBERG & SON)
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NORWAY

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Chr. Erichsen
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(Dame Frisersalong)
Hedro Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 36381

BERN. L. MATHISEN, A/S.
Karl Johans gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the home

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Formans
Stureplan, Stockholm
High Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electroplate
Gentlemen's Outfitters and also articles suitable for ladies' use.
Depôt and sole sale Royal Copenhagen China Work
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NORRMALMSTORG

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HAIRDRESSER
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All kinds of colours and chemicals, also Toilet accessories.

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Specialité
Småkakor, Pepparkakor (Baker)

SWITZERLAND

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MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Preiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

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Jenzer *Speciality of*
Biscuits & Ravioli
Amthausgasse 1. Tel. 33-548

MATHYS & CIE
formerly E. Beck-Mathys
Corset Specialists
Marktgasse 56 Tel. 22.101

STEUBLE-WISSLER
Parfumerie: Kramgasse 23
Studio de Beauté: Rymigässchen 4, 1st floor
(Perfumery and Beauty Parlour)

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L. Müller
SPITALGASSE 14
TEL. 32.055

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Fish, Poultry, Game
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Filiale in Spiez

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Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

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Grand and upright pianos of all makes and prices.
Pianos for hire—radio sets.
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Agents for Steinway & Sons, Blüthner-Pleyel, Burger & Jacobi, etc.

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The Restaurant for Vegetarian Menus
Lunch and Dinner, Fr. 1.20, 1.60 and 2.-
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Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
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Gardening and Flower Shop
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Artistic Hairwork—Permanent Waving
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MORITZ ABEREGG
Schauplatzgasse 25
Dessert Fruit
Lindt & Sprüngli—Peter-Cailler-Kohler Chocolates

SALON DE COIFFURE
for ladies and gentlemen
PERFUMERY
Chs. Grimm-Amthausgasse 3

KÄSERMANN
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Gerberkäse
Aegertenstrasse 49 Tel. 23.539

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Goldschmied—Juweler
Spitalgasse 36 Tel. 31410
(GOLDSMITH)

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

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A. MASSARA
Hoch- und Tiefbau
Bureau: Amthausgasse 22
Um- und Neubauten, Renovationen, Übernahme ganzer Bauten.
(BUILDER)
AM BERN

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—-—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Mollenhof
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Bärenpark BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

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BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
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READY-MADE GOWNS

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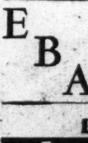
HANS HÄCHLER
Effingerstrasse 101 Tel. 31.521

BIEL

EPICERIE
E. PLUSS-STETTLER
Unterer Quai 43
WERNLI BISCUITS DORIA PRODUCTS



Molkerei A. Hauri
MILCHPRODUKTE
DAIRY
Gerberkäse
Tel 44.78 Privat 28.25

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COAL OFFICE
MAZOUT
7 Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 48-318

Boulangerie-Patisserie
Frederic Petronio
RUE VALLIN 4
DEMANDEZ NOS SPECIALITES
de Biscuits Petits Fours
CAKES

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELRY
Place des Bergues

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TRICOSA
11, PLACE DU MOLARD
Underwear for Men, Women and Children
Speciality of Baby Garments, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Knitting Wool.

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La Maison de toutes les laines
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(Wools)

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Couture & Confections pour DAMES
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Coats and Gowns
RUE MICHEL CHAUVET

LAUSANNE

Ladies' Hairdressing
Permanent and Finger Waving
RITTER
5 Rue Madeleine, First Floor
TEL. 26.486

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BERNER & ZWAHLEN
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High-Class Confectionery with Homemade Chocolates and Pastries. Light Luncheons. Home Delivery.

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SALON DE MODES
Rue du Seyon 3. Tel. 52.815
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Jolie Selection de Modèles
(MILLINERS)

GRAINES POUR JARDINS
Glaieuls—Bégonias
ED. GERSTER
Place du Marché
(Seeds)

THUN

Max Reiner & Söhne
MUSIC

ZURICH

Modes et Nouveautés
A. IMHOF-ZACHER
Limmatstrasse 204 (Früher Limmatquai) Zürich 5. Tel. 53.402

HERRENHÜTE
(Gentlemen's Hats)
Herren Mode Artikel
Umbrellas
bei GRIMM-BECKERWERTH
ZURICH 1
Marktgasse/Ecke Rindermarkt

SAMEN ZEIER
SEEDS
Oerlikon &
Zürich: Stadelhoferstrasse 41

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)

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UHREN GOLDSCHMUCK
SILBERBESTECK
J. KELLER-AMBÜHL
GOLDSCHMIED - UHRMACHER
ZURICH LIMMATQUAI 108
(WATCHMAKER)

E. Bosshardt's
ERBEN
Limmatquai 120
FOUNDED 1874
Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Fine Leather Goods, Travel Articles. Large Selection, Latest Novelties.

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Schnegg
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Grosse Auswahl
Spezialität "Prothos" Schuhe.
(SHOES)

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TAILOR
BRÄNDLI

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Zürich, Limmatquai 130 Tel. 24.487
FIRST-CLASS SWISS WATCHES
FINEST JEWELLERY

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Uraniastrasse-Lintheschergasse

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CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture
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Julius Meister
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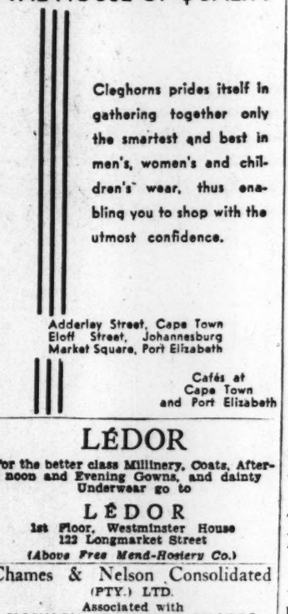
(Electricity)

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
Tel. 34.686 u. 34.687
Tel. Adr.: Blumenkrämer
(Florist)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns



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Eloff Street, Johannesburg
Market Square, Port Elizabeth

Cafés at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
1st Floor, Westminster House
122 Longmarket Street
(Above Free Mend-Hosiery Co.)

Chames & Nelson Consolidated
(PTY.) LTD.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
Wholesale and Retail Grocers
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Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore's, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans
Head Office and Works
Phone 6-1646 3 Draklow St. Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

DURBAN

WINTONS
The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right Up-to-Date in all Men's Apparel. Moderately Priced.
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Mackay Bros. & McMahon Ltd.
Pianos, Organs and Music
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records, "Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408 West Street Phone 20331

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

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PTY. - - - - - LTD.
'Sales on Service'
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
179/181 WEST ST. DURBAN,
& 164 SMITH ST.
225 COMMERCIAL RD., MARITZBURG

P.S. Day and Night Service available. Phone 23785 Durban and 4189 Maritzburg.
• PETROL • OILS

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Harveybreenacres Ltd
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments Under One Roof
WEST STREET - DURBAN

High Grade Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailoring
We have a range of 500 different Cloths in Serges, Worsteds, Tweeds and Gaberdines for your choice.
Prices for 3 Garment Suits, expertly tailored to your measurements and taste.
From £3.15. to £8.15.0
Patterns on Request
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FURNITURE
Carpets
Curtain Fabrics
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(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

A Word a Day

Appertain (Jer. 10:7) — *Ap-er-tane'* (first *a* short, *e* as in maker, second *a* long; secondary stress on first syllable).

The word here renders a primitive Hebrew root, *ya'ah*, "to be suitable."

Babel (Gen. 11:9) — *Bay'-bel* (*a* long, *e* clipped-short).

It may be noted that the Hebrew word *Babel* is rendered "Babylon" upward of 250 times in the Old Testament; while only in Gen. 10:9, 10 is it left untranslated. The word appears to be related to *balal*, "confound," by similarity of sound rather than by strict etymology. Smith well suggests the play upon words in the original by rendering: "Its name was called Babel, because it was there that the Lord made a babble of the language of the whole earth."

Compassion (Luke 7:13) — *Kom-pash'-un* (*o* and *u* clipped-short).

"Compassion" here translates the Greek *splagchnizomi*, literally "to have the bowels yearn," but figuratively "to have a deep and inward feeling of sympathy."

"Compassion" itself comes to us from the Latin *compati*, "to have compassion," compounded of *cum*, "with," and *pati*, "to bear or suffer." Our word, then, suggests "bearing trials with one another" or "fellowship in feeling."

"Compassion" is a better word than either "pity" or "sympathy"; for "pity" sometimes regards its object as not only in distress, but as weak and inferior; and "sympathy" suggests that there is a certain equality in affliction linking the sympathizer and the one sympathized with. "Compassion," however, is that feeling of tenderness and love which reaches down into the low ground of another's distress; and not content to remain there, it helps to bear the distress, and then lifts it.

Dissolution — *Dis-o-lu'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin *dis*, "apart," and *solvere*, "to loose"; and the root meaning of "dissolution" may be said to be "a process of breaking down"—that is, disintegration, decay, breaking down and wasting away into ruin.

Elohim — *Eh-lo'-him* (*e* and *i* short, *o* long).

This name for Deity, which appears in Hebrew religious writings, carries the fundamental connotation of power; for Hebrew *el* may be rendered "power" or "strength"; and when used as an adjective, it suggests "mighty"—hence the reference to God as Almighty. We are, then, quite correct in reading into "Elohim" the meaning of "divine omnipotence."

Mutation—*Mu-tay'-shun.*

We derive "mutation" from the Latin *mutare*, "to change"; so our word suggests instability, unreliability, and lack of any semblance of permanence. The mutations of materiality turn us to immutable Spirit.

"Printed in a book" (Job 19:23)—The word "printed" is an anachronism, for, of course, printing had not been invented in Job's time. The translators might better have chosen "inscribed" to render the Hebrew word, as did the scholars who gave us the Revised Version.

Retina—*Ret'-in-na* (*e* and *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

So named from the Latin *rete*, "net," because the layer of cells at the back of the eyeball resembles a fine network, the retina is the sensitive membrane which receives the image formed by the lens, and is the immediate instrument of vision.

Shinar — The pronunciation of this Biblical place name is still omitted by Webster's; but *Shi'-nar* (*i* long, *a* as in *arm*) seems to be the desired pronunciation.

Stock (Jer. 2:27; 10:8)—This word translates the Hebrew *'ets*, usually rendered "tree," but frequently, as in these instances, it designates "timber, stalk, stick, wood"—a wooden idol.

Tarshish — *Tar'-shish* (*a* as in *arm*, *i* short). An ancient maritime district in southern Spain.

Thence—The *th* is "voiced" as in *then*, not "unvoiced" as in *thin*.

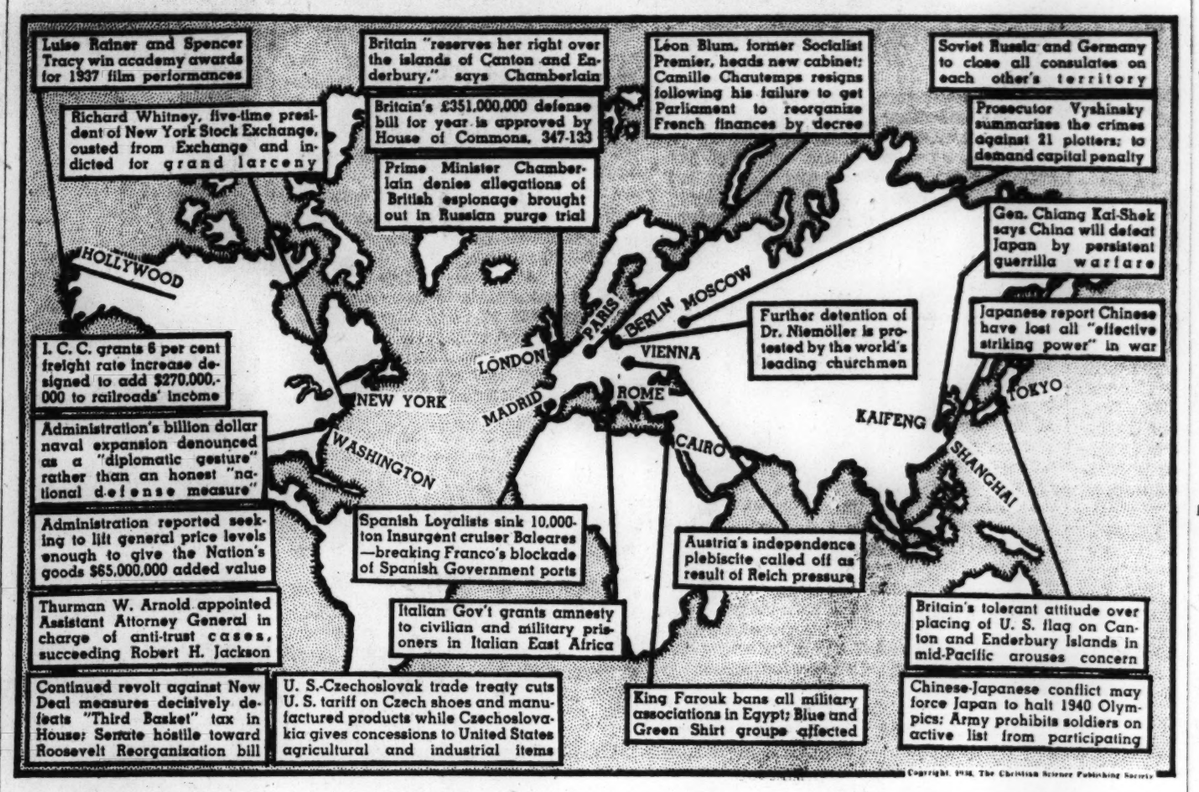
Transcendental — *Tran-sen-den'-tal* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin *trans* and *scandere* combine to give our word the literal meaning of "climbing beyond"; although we use it to describe that which seems to be beyond the limits of ordinary experience—that which is supersensual, idealistic, beyond human comprehension.

Uphaz—*U'-faz* (*u* long, *a* short).

"Yet in my flesh shall I see God" (Job 19:26)—Modern scholars are in virtual agreement that the "in" might better have been "without" or "apart from." The American Standard Version thus renders the verse: "And after my skin, even this body, is destroyed, then without my flesh shall I see God."

World News of the Week at a Glance


Luise Rainer and Spencer Tracy win academy awards for 1937 film performances
Richard Whitney, five-time president of New York Stock Exchange, ousted from Exchange and indicted for grand larceny
Britain "reserves her right over the islands of Canton and Enderbury," says Chamberlain
Britain's £351,000,000 defense bill for year is approved by House of Commons, 347-133
Prime Minister Chamberlain denies allegations of British espionage brought out in Russian purge trial
Léon Blum, former Socialist Premier, heads new cabinet; Camille Chautemps resigns following his failure to get Parliament to reorganize French finances by decree
Soviet Russia and Germany to close all consulates on each other's territory
Prosecutor Vyshinsky summarizes the crimes against 21 plotters; to demand capital penalty
Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek says China will defeat Japan by persistent guerrilla warfare
Japanese report Chinese have lost all "effective striking power" in war
Further detention of Dr. Niemöller is protested by the world's leading churchmen
I. C. C. grants 6 per cent freight rate increase designed to add $270,000,000 to railroads' income
Administration's billion dollar naval expansion denounced as a "diplomatic gesture" rather than an honest "national defense measure"
Administration reported seeking to lift general price levels enough to give the Nation's goods $65,000,000 added value
Thurman W. Arnold appointed Assistant Attorney General in charge of anti-trust cases, succeeding Robert H. Jackson
Continued revolt against New Deal measures decisively defeats "Third Basket" tax in House; Senate hostile toward Roosevelt Reorganization bill
U. S.-Czechoslovak trade treaty cuts U. S. tariff on Czech shoes and manufactured products while Czechoslovakia gives concessions to United States agricultural and industrial items
Spanish Loyalists sink 10,000-ton Insurgent cruiser Baleares—breaking Franco's blockade of Spanish Government ports
Italian Gov't grants amnesty to civilian and military prisoners in Italian East Africa
Austria's independence plebiscite called off as result of Reich pressure
King Farouk bans all military associations in Egypt; Blue and Green Shirt groups affected
Britain's tolerant attitude over placing of U. S. flag on Canton and Enderbury Islands in mid-Pacific arouses concern
Chinese-Japanese conflict may force Japan to halt 1940 Olympics; Army prohibits soldiers on active list from participating
HOLLYWOOD
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
MOSCOW
MADRID
VIENNA
ROME
CAIRO
KAIFENG
TOKYO
SHANGHAI

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Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

Family Tree

"Bragson talks a great deal about his family tree."

"Yes, a family tree is much like other trees; the smallest twigs do the most rustling."—Bangor News.

Doing His Part

A cart was ambling along a country road one dark night. A large car was approaching in the opposite direction. The driver of the car dipped his glaring headlights to avoid dazzling the carrier.

"George," said the carrier to his mate, "we must return the compliment. Just blow that offside candle out."—Pearson's.

Next!

The minister was remarkable for the neatness and point of his pulpit utterances. Once, during a disastrous strike, a capitalist arose in church and asked leave to speak. The minister gave him permission and the man delivered himself of a long panegyric upon captains of industry, upon the good they do by giving men work, by booming the country, by reducing the cost of production, and so forth.

When the capitalist had finished his self-praise and, flushed and satisfied, had sat down again, the clergyman said with quiet significance: "Is there any other sinner that would like to say a word?"

Imploration

We beg on bent
And stiffened knees
For no more parodies
On Kilmer's "Trees."

False Economy

"Would you believe it? I told Willie to go upstairs two at a time to save his boots, so he went up three at a time and split his trousers."—Montreal Star.

Call About a Month Later

The old commercial traveler was relating his experiences to a young man. "And don't forget, never try to sell an encyclopedia to a bride."

"And why not?"

"She always thinks her husband knows everything."—Federal Employees Insurance News.

Quotation for Today

DON'T waste precious time looking for an Opportunity; make one.—BENJEN.

Jest a Minute

"If they start to argue about the price, just say, 'Ugh'—that always stops 'em."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Faithful Employee

Nelson, B. C.

In the early days here, the Dominion Express Company used to have horses to draw its bright red delivery wagons. The agent in charge at that time was very fond of animals, and one day he decided that one of the horses, "Old Faithful," which had been a faithful employee for many years, was entitled to a well-earned vacation. So he had him taken across Kootenay River on a barge to a beautiful green pasture, where the animal could graze to his heart's content for a whole month.

Imagine every one's surprise next morning to find "Old Faithful" at the stable door in time to be hitched up for the day's work as usual! To do this he had to swim across the river against a strong current and through sharp rocks.

The agent always said that "Old Faithful" was the only employee that wouldn't take a vacation when he could get one.

Brevities

Whit's Wit: Of all the things you wear, your expression is the most important.

Punch ©: "I have used several of my paintings to cover my leaking roof," states an impecunious artist. So now he's living under canvas.

Monitor Movie Guide

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (Selznick)—Fine Technicolor production and cast bring Mark Twain's classic to its third cinematic life. Tommy Kelly, making his initial screen appearance in the title role, and Ann Gillis (Becky), also presumably in a screen debut, walk away with acting honors, especially in the harrowing but beautifully performed cave sequences. The cave, designed by William Cameron Menzies, is the best thing of its kind this reviewer has ever seen on the screen. Norman Taurog, whose direction of children is something the Academy has too long overlooked, is chiefly responsible for the picture's fidelity to Mark Twain's masterpiece. Jackie Moran, May Robson, Walter Brennan, Victor Jory, David Holt, Marcia Mae Jones, Olin Howland, Donald Meek. —Family.

Bringing Up Baby (R. K. O.)—Spins along merrily in the "My Man Godfrey" and "The Awful Truth" tradition. There are bizarre moments when "Baby," a tame leopard, is loosed on the countryside at about the same time another leopard, not at all tame, escapes from the circus. Many will object to the animal sequences. Cary Grant hangs up another impressive comedy stint and Katharine Hepburn is considerably better than in some recent roles. Walter Catlett, Barry Fitzgerald, Charles Ruggles, May Robson, Fritz Feld. The film suffers from lack of story and spotty direction.—Adults and young people.

Romance in the Dark (Paramount)—The first of Miss Gladys Swarthout's pictures in which she has appeared to real advantage. The story is one of those hoax affairs in which a country girl with operatic yearnings poses as a Persian princess. It happens in Budapest. Miss S. is both an attractive actress and a capable singer. Her tones have been richly transposed onto celluloid, and her songs well chosen. John Boles, John Barrymore, Clair Dodd, Fritz Feld, Curt Bois, Carlos de Valdez, Torben Meyer, Ferdinand Gottschalk.

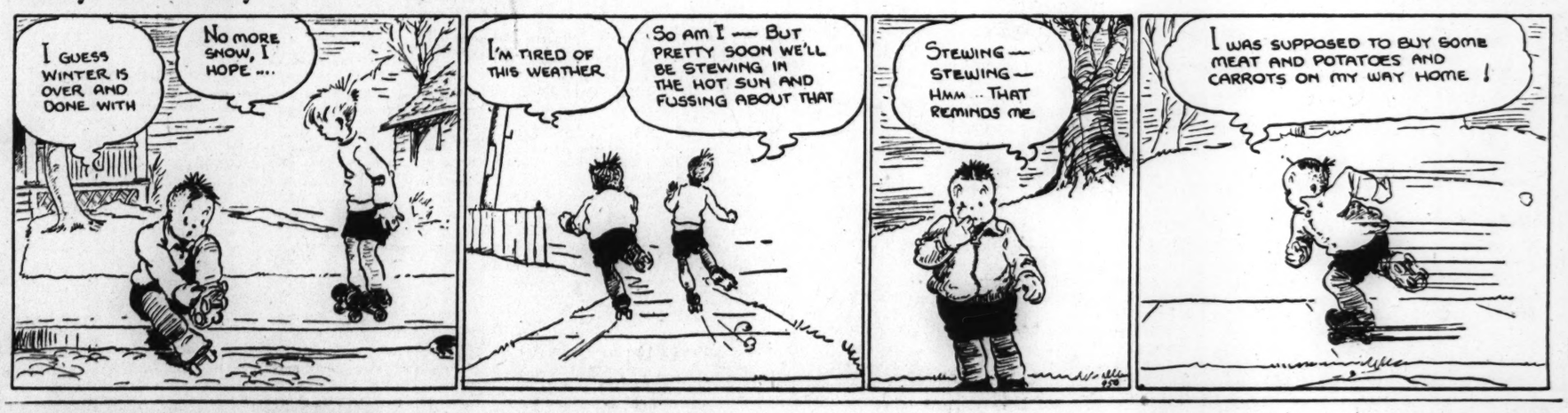
A Slight Case of Murder (Warners)—Damon Runyon-Howard Lindsay stage play of comedy gangsters who find the going difficult, but very amusing, when they try to be highbrow and "legitimate." Warner Brothers have cast it as well as anyone could wish, with Edward G. Robinson, Allen Jenkins, Ruth Donnelly, Edward Brophy, and Harold Huber in the chief comedy roles. Jane Bryan, Willard Parker, Jonn Litel, Eric Stanley, Paul Harvey.—Adults and young people.

Where Is My Child? (Mendrah)—An interesting but exceedingly melodramatic Yiddish dialogue film (with English titles) telling of a mother's efforts to regain possession of a child she has relinquished, under a misapprehension, to an orphan asylum. Despite over-acting, the mother drama is not without impact. Celia Adler, Anna Lillian, Morris Strasberg, Rubin Wendorff, Morris Zilberkasten.—Adults and mature young people.

A Yank at Oxford (MGM)—The story of the smart-aleck collegian who mends his ways is transplanted to an English setting—Oxford, to be exact. It was made in England by an American company and besides showing some university customs, has reproduced the Oxford buildings and streets in remarkable detail. Robert Taylor is given opportunity to display his athletic prowess. Maureen O'Sullivan, Lionel Barrymore, Vivien Leigh, Edmund Gwenn, Griffith Jones.—Family.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Delayed Errand*

By LE PELLEY


I GUESS WINTER IS OVER AND DONE WITH
NO MORE SNOW, I HOPE ...
I'M TIRED OF THIS WEATHER
SO AM I — BUT PRETTY SOON WE'LL BE STEWING IN THE HOT SUN AND FUSSING ABOUT THAT
STEWING — STEWING — HMM .. THAT REMINDS ME
I WAS SUPPOSED TO BUY SOME MEAT AND POTATOES AND CARROTS ON MY WAY HOME !

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Ducklings Escape the Income Tax*

By THE HAGERS

"LAST AUGUST, WHEN I HAD A JOB, I MADE FIVE CENTS A DAY," QUACKED BOB.
SAID BUD, "AND I EARNED TWENTY CENTS FOR MENDING MRS. WIDGEON'S FENCE."
"OCTOBER THIRD, I EARNED A DIME," SAID BILL, "FOR REACHING SCHOOL ON TIME."
"WELL, DUCKLINGS THREE," I QUACKED, "RELAX! YOU'VE JUST ESCAPED AN INCOME TAX."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Eyes on Austria

THE world's windows are crowded with watchers as the avenues of history echo ultimatums and pounding of military boots. Berlin charges "betrayal" by Vienna. Austria's Chancellor Schuschnigg, faced with threat of invasion, has resigned, leaving his government to Dr. Seyss-Inquart and such reorganization as may be imposed on it by the forces of National Socialism. It is a momentarily turbulent scene. But German blood has not been spilled; the announced desires of Dr. Schuschnigg are respected. Nor is any other blood going to be unless non-Germanic powers suddenly discover interests in Central Europe to which they have for some time pretended to be blind.

It is not likely the international repercussions to German intervention in Austria will be heard on Central European battlefields. They will, however, reverberate down the halls of several European chancelleries. Altogether they must make an unintelligible hubbub, but eavesdropping on the capitals one at a time the listener may be able to discern in understandable groupings the notes that make Europe at the moment such a stupendous discord.

In LONDON: British diplomatists express appropriately grave concern over events in Austria. It is concern tempered, however, with the realization that these events are of even graver concern to Il Duce, who cannot welcome the emergence of a greater Germany so close to Italy's borders. They advertise the fact that Il Duce is finding the upkeep of the Rome-Berlin axis higher than the initial cost. One effect may well be a more pliable attitude on Italy's part in the Anglo-Italian negotiations. It is perhaps noteworthy that on the day Reichsführer Hitler makes clear what he has gained in Central Europe at his Italian partner's cost, British diplomatists feel they can afford to utter their first note of disappointment with the progress of Anglo-Italian talks. Perhaps the disappointment is intended for Italian ears.

In PARIS: A new, all-party Cabinet under the Socialist Leon Blum, knows it can count on a new element of unity in France as it tackles internal problems which hitherto threatened to keep France in an eternal dilemma of division. Of course the war-wary French are not ignoring the possibility of an Italo-German line of communications through Austria in the event of some future war. But informed Frenchmen are aware that the German "drive toward the east" is doing France an unwitting service by producing the very unity which the French need, but which they obtain best when alarmed by developments outside their borders.

In ROME: An enigmatical silence. But there are overtones even to Il Duce's muteness. Some of these come back from 1934, through the Brenner Pass on the Italo-Austrian frontier where Italian troops massed as a warning to Herr Hitler when the National Socialist putsch in Vienna resulted in Chancellor Dollfuss's assassination. Some of them come from Berlin where suspicion arises that Premier Mussolini had something to do with the suddenly proposed Austrian plebiscite on which Dr. Schuschnigg staked so much and lost before he could hold it. Some of them come from London; Il Duce's diplomatic success in Meditterranean affairs depends on Britain's never finding out whether or not a rift is widening between him and his German supporter.

It is harder to make a World War now than it was in 1914. The capitals are calm. Pan-Germanism as set forth in Herr Hitler's "Mein Kampf" lacks, if not a certain ruthlessness, at least the alarming aspects of a twentieth-century Napoleonism. It has its professed limits. Evidently Herr Hitler has not yet convinced the leadership of other nations that these limits will be exceeded.

In any case, by a long-lived effort toward Anschluss, world opinion has been educated to the idea of Austro-German union. In 1919 an Austrian constitution provided for that little country's willing union with Republican Germany. The Allies objected. In 1931 France vetoed a proposed customs union between a ready Austria and a Germany that was still trying to make its new democracy work despite the overwhelming odds imposed on it by the Versailles Treaty. Today's developments may represent something else than the sort of union world opinion had learned to regard as acceptable, but these developments come at a time when the world has much else on its mind.

Higher Tax on Whisky

NOT the family corporation but the whisky flask must pay the levies to make up the loss of revenue from revision of the undistributed profits tax, if the decision made by the House of Representatives in committee of the whole prevails. By a vote of 160 to 34 the chamber voted to increase the gallonage tax on spirituous liquors from $2 to $2.25 after having rebuffed their leadership by defeating the proposed "third basket" tax.

In rejecting the tax on closely held business corporations the House membership evidently registered a revolt against being rushed into further innovations in the field of taxation and a disposition to listen to the protests that this levy would penalize reinvestment of earnings in owner-managed enterprises. From another point of view it manifests a preference for letting off some 300 wealthy corporations and instead spreading the burden through a sales tax on the often less well-to-do consumers of intoxicating drinks.

This has the justification, of course, of any sumptuary law, since most of those even who hesitate to brand liquor a vice would agree with A. Willis Robertson, Representative from Virginia, sponsor of the amendment, that it is at least a luxury. And while the warning was voiced that higher liquor taxation would increase bootlegging, the $2.25 tax is not as high as Representative John O'Connor of New York would have placed it. And while it is a shade above the pre-prohibition tax rate it is far short yet, even allowing for state taxes, of the $5 a gallon which Jouett Shouse, high spokesman for repeal, thought could reasonably be expected by the Government when he was arguing against prohibition.

As for those who are tender about the effect of the new tax on the price of whisky to the consumer, the proponents of the increase assert the excise will be absorbed by the manufacturer since immense stocks are hanging over the market and have been on the point of impelling sharp price cuts, if not price wars.

The remarks of Mr. O'Connor, an active repeal advocate, are illuminating. After asserting that distillers could not spend more than 50 cents a gallon in making whisky, he declared they would charge what the traffic would bear, tax or no tax, and favored getting the revenue even up to the $5 rate. And he remarked, "the bootleggers controlled the entire whisky production of this country during prohibition and those same individuals controlled all whisky when we repealed the Eighteenth Amendment, and they are still in control."

Is it too much to suggest, then, that whether you label it taxation or regulation or prohibition, the matter of dealing with the liquor traffic is pretty much the same? It is, in any guise, a struggle against an anti-social influence.

The British Sunday

SOCIAL and religious forces in England are now combining to increase again the observance of Sunday, in the traditional English manner, as a day of rest and worship. A preliminary victory in this campaign has been won in the passing of the Shops (Sunday Trading Restrictions) Act, which recently came into full force.

Until a few weeks ago Sunday trading was carried on in various parts of Britain on a considerable scale. Mr. J. R. Leslie, M. P., says that in certain sections of London 75 per cent of the shops were accustomed to open on the first day of the week. In Cardiff more than a thousand shops, in Swansea more than 500, and in Glasgow more than 5,600 opened on Sundays. Sir John Haslam, M. P., estimates that at the beginning of 1938 roughly 3,000,000 people worked in Britain on Sundays.

The new Act imposes a fine of £5 for the first offense and £20 for the second, but it makes provision for many classes of exemption. It is not therefore altogether satisfactory from the point of view of a large section of its supporters; but they welcome it as a step in the right direction.

Epicurean Pronouncement

AS FAR as Chicago hotel men are concerned, the word "hors d'oeuvre" has been stricken from the lexicon. This does not mean that the delectable morsel is to absent itself from the preliminaries of a well-organized dinner, but that it is to appear under another and—in Chicago at least—more easily pronounced name.

Save for America's comparatively few talented epicureans with a penchant for tongue-twisting names, the word "hors d'oeuvres" served to frighten rather than attract the occasional hotel diner who faced the proposition of giving his order with all the nonchalance of one accustomed to carrying an "hors d'oeuvre" around in his pocket to nibble on between meals. It was embarrassing at least to wind one's tongue up to a proper release of the word only to get red in the face at the polite question mark on the waiter's.

And so, Chicago hotel men held a contest for the alias for "hors d'oeuvre," an alias that should be so simple that the merest tyro in gastronomical accomplishments could look unblushingly even at a *maitre dhotel* and pronounce his choice with confidence and abandon.

The word is "Apiteaser." The winner is a New Orleans restaurateur of long experience. And now one may order, in Chicago at least, "hors d'oeuvres" with the assurance that the chap at the next table will not give his companion a wink, and that the waiter will not suppress an incipient cough and delicately point his finger at the item with the suggestion that *that* may be what the patron wants. In the last analysis a "hors d'oeuvre" by any other name will taste as "apiteasing."

The Court Fight

Book News of the Day

THE 168 DAYS, by Joseph Alsop and Turner Catledge (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.75) is an excitingly told running history of the Supreme Court fight, put together by two young Washington newspapermen from the still keen memories of the participants. The authors say that they have interviewed every principal in the struggle except President Roosevelt.

First, as to the story's limitations: The authors quote many conversations and other versions of facts which are not generally known or capable of easy verification. In many cases these alleged facts may be upset by later disclosures. This book should, therefore, not be taken as final.

Secondly, along with the fact there is much necessary interpretation, often the authors hang a wide interpretation on a narrow ledge of fact. In many cases there may be several interpretations to a given set of facts, which these authors do not present.

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But these are merely safeguarding criticisms. With them in mind, the reader can make his fascinated way through "The 168 Days." The story unrolls chronologically, mounting to several climaxes, and tapering off into anti-climax with the Black appointment and the Ku Klux Klan charges.

The treatment is reportorial, but it adds up to a severe indictment of President Roosevelt, not on ideological grounds as attacking the "American system," but for bad political judgment. The authors give many instances where the President, by a shrewder appraisal of the situation, might have turned his defeat into an ultimate victory. They advance three miscalculations or mistakes at the outset: the choice of the particular method of "court-packing"; the determination to present it not on its own merits but as a general reform of the judiciary, and the resolution to consult almost nobody before its presentation.

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The whole situation, in Messrs. Alsop's and Catledge's view, was attributable to over-confidence born of the President's re-electoral victory. This is the major interpretive thread of their book, and it runs from start to finish. They show its detailed application, time and again, to make the President's campaign unsuccessful. Not only was the beginning wrong, but the President miscalculated when the court itself began to hand down favorable decisions, and he failed to seize the chance of turning defeat into substantial victory after Mr. Justice van Devanter retired.

The authors point out—what may not be known to general readers—that Attorney General Homer S. Cummings fathered the "court-packing" plan. They describe the White House board of strategy that conducted the campaign for the bill, and they vividly chronicle the unerring opposition. E. D. C.

How Valuable Is a Muzzled Watchdog?

The Pen in the Trunk

THE old brass bound trunk that held The Pen stood in one corner of our sod house below the nail-studded board that served as a clothes closet, so that it was half hidden by wraps and dresses that hung over and about it. The room must have been crowded, for a family of four lived in it, but in my recollection it seems spacious because sister Nan and I were so small that nearly everything around us looked large.

In another corner was a kitchen stove that smoked when the wind was in the west and had a grate that fell down upon the slightest excuse. But out of the oven our mother, who knew many tricks of magic, would pull soda biscuits, made with sour cream, crusty and delicious; and pies, and great loaves of bread, the ends of which she would sometimes give us while they were still hot and dripping with butter. And on winter evenings while we played dominoes in the lamplight the front lids would glow red hot and the kettle would sing on the back of the stove.

Near it was a cupboard, a table—dining, kitchen, work and study table in one—and four chairs, two of them with backs that Father and Mother used and two that had long since been reduced to stools. We children could tell these apart, and each claim her own, because Father had used one as a prop for a board on which he was working and had cut too deep with the saw. When we had guests we used boxes for extra chairs. This was the custom of the frontier and gave us no special feeling of poverty. There was always laughter enough to go around, and a boundless expectation of who knows what good fortune awaiting us in the future.

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A low bench under a mirror held the water bucket and washpan. The rest of the room was filled with two wooden bedsteads, each furnished with a straw tick and a feather bed. The straw was renewed twice a year from clean smelling stacks left from the threshing. Just after the ticks had been filled the beds would be immense. We would climb upon ours with a sense of gleeful adventure, exclaiming that we could almost touch the ceiling, and wake in the morning feeling that we were in a strange place. But as time went on the straw, in spite of vigorous plumping up, would settle and pack until it was back at its old level and the tick was ready for another trip to the field.

The old trunk was not opened every day, you may be sure. Once a week the lid would be lifted and our Sunday hair ribbons taken from the top tray, but at those times we barely had a moment to admire the bright flowered paper lining the lid, and the charming picture of a boy and a girl standing hand in hand on the central panel. Only once in awhile, as a special treat, Mother would open the covered section of the tray, or lift it out and unfold the old clothes packed below.

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There was her wedding dress of brown cashmere, trimmed with beaded bands, and a waist of light brown velvet with frills of creamy lace at the throat and wrists. We would beg her to try these on, and sometimes she would. We thought she looked unutterably elegant, with the sleeves puffing out hugely at the top and fitting tightly from elbow to wrist, and the boned, fitted bodice; but she quite unaccountably preferred the plain ginghams and calicoes of every day.

But ah, when the covered end of the tray was opened! There was a white glove case inlaid with mother-of-pearl and lined with satin—empty, but magnificent. And a silver watch that no longer ran. But above all, there was a long slim case containing an ivory handled pen with a gold point, that Father had given Mother as an engagement present. We had other pens, but this was one that no one but Mother used. When she wrote letters to the folks Back East she would clear the table, spread a newspaper over it, bring out writing paper and ink, and open the wonderful case. Then we would stand entranced, breathing hard and pressing closer and closer the better to watch that gold point gliding over the white paper, making the marks that were like talking to our grandmother and aunts. Or if one of us chanced to be outdoors the other would run loyally with the great news: Mother is using The Pen!

North . . South . . East . . West

When the Courts Fail

By Frank L. Perrin

THE demand of the average American, who rejoices in the realization that he is, at least theoretically, self-governed and the beneficiary of a benign government, is not that more severe penalties be prescribed and imposed in criminal cases, but that conviction be made more certain where guilt is established by proof. There are admitted flagrant and frequent failures in state and municipal courts in the effort to impress upon potential or habitual criminals the certainty of punishment. Naturally enough, the enemies of society were the first to discover this tendency toward laxity and to take advantage of the fact that even courts of law, which should be above suspicion, are all too often the servants and tools of corrupt politicians. The people, the taxpayers, the idealists, the easy-chair philosophers, were slow in coming to the realization that they are insecure in the midst of assumed security.

Practitioners at the bar, legislators, commentators and educators have long been alert and eloquent in defending the pledged integrity of the states against the progressive invasion of federal authority, especially in the tendency to broaden the bracket embracing state, borderline and interstate violations of the criminal codes. There was some reason in this jealous determination to preserve to the several states and communities the right to deal independently with their own problems. The record discloses persuasive evidence which, at least superficially, would convince the observer, whether lawyer or layman, that not infrequently the assumed power exercised by federal prosecutors and federal judges has been used to work reprisals against citizens and industries unjustly and arbitrarily.

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But it may be that the very defenders who have been eloquent in demanding immunity from the strong arm of the federal authority have unconsciously and inadvertently encouraged the laxity, the indifference, or the occasional corruption of state and local courts, and by this contributed to the failure of society in coping with one of the problems which confront the American people of today. One thing is certain. There is not now, as there has been in the past, a determination, sectionally, regionally, or by individual states, to abridge or withhold the power of federal prosecutors and courts in the warfare against crime and criminals.

In New York, a week or more ago, Judge Willis Van Devanter, retired Supreme Court Justice, presided at the trial of two or more defendants who had long been under indictment and much longer under suspicion. Their case had been postponed and the trial delayed by resort to subterfuges quite frequently employed. Their conviction was made possible by the refusal of the veteran federal jurist to suffer further impositions upon the courts.

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In Kansas City, Mo., the Federal Court judge and juries have convicted nearly three-score defendants indicted for illegal voting. The state courts, easily aware of the abuses charged, to date have failed to convict or punish a single offender against the State's own laws. The record of accomplishment, compared with the records of local failures, might be extended almost indefinitely. In the apprehension of kidnapers for ransom, of public enemies who have terrified communities and looted banks in nearly every state, the federal courts, aided by federal agents and prosecutors, have convinced a distraught and doubting people that the law can be enforced.

Of course the courts, as arbiters, cannot act in dealing with the problem of law enforcement entirely upon their own motion. The guilty cannot be legally punished until their guilt is proved or admitted. Behind the courts, sustaining and supporting them, there must be a vigorous and assertive public sentiment demanding fearless and prompt action. Lacking this, as it is transmitted through prosecutors and juries, even courts fail to function. The people of every democratic nation actually determine the quality, though not always the kind of their own government.

The lethargy and indifference which have combined to lull the American people into a sense of security and safety while their strongest defenses have become weakened and undermined have given place, at long last, to a realization of the danger and a determination to meet and challenge it in the sacred strongholds which were brazenly threatened. Daniel Webster once said, "Whenever a jury, through whimsical or ill-founded scruples, suffer the guilty to escape, they become responsible for the augmented danger of the innocent."

The Wide Horizon

Gateway to Pan-Americanism

By Glen Levin Swiggett

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has again proclaimed April 14 as Pan-American Day. The Pan American Union is again urging nation-wide popular recognition of the United States Government's profession of faith in continental solidarity which this day would symbolize. The purpose is praiseworthy. The significance is unquestionable.

Hitherto Pan-American Day has largely passed without popular response in the Latin-American countries. There has been, it is true, some perfunctory or formal recognition by governments and American resident circles, but little or no observance by popular groups in these twenty countries. The fact that Pan-American Day originated in a resolution of the Pan American Union may explain in part the hesitancy of the Spanish American peoples fittingly to observe this day. Labor and student groups especially have long been suspicious of the sincerity of the Union in the conduct of Pan-American affairs. Whether with right, is not here pertinent.

Another cause runs deeper and may never be taken at the tide. It is cultural, and within the range of diplomacy, an imponderable. Its significance, too, is without question and may be seen in the enthusiastic popular celebrations of the "Dia de la Raza." In spite of ethnic confusions Race Day is steadily shattering unnatural Latin-American political frontiers and re-creating, or rather recovering, the sense of regional solidarity stifled now for over a century by the dissensions and divisions of Latin-American political military governments. This solidarity is, however, not continental. It is regional.

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A politico-social structure built upon this ethnic base has long been the dream of great men in Latin America. Some Latin-American governments would make it a reality today. This aim may be seen in Mexico's foreign policy, in trends, attitudes and relationships to Latin America. Between Mexico and essential key countries of the West Coast there has taken place in recent years an exchange of visits and conferences that cannot be casual.

It is increasingly evident that Pan-Americanism will have to recognize the cleavage within the Pan-American pattern due to difference of concept and philosophy of government. This cleavage is creating the desire and the demand for new groupings and for regional accords. The recent proclamations of President Vargas of Brazil sharpened this sense of cleavage. With unerring instinct, popular groups in Mexico and other countries aligned immediately their interests and support. Facing this fact the recent address of Mr. Sumner Welles before the Pan-American Conference of George Washington University was untimely, if not unfortunate. In no uncertain words El Universal, Mexico's leading newspaper, in an editorial accepted his address in the spirit of a challenge and vigorously took him to task for the opinions and implications of his address. El Universal of Mexico believes that President Vargas has set up a Fascist government and thereby endangered continental solidarity. Mr. Welles' denial of this strengthened, therefore, the belief of the Mexican editor that the policy of the "suave and Democratic Roosevelt" is no different from that of the "impetuous and Republican first Roosevelt"; plainly imperialistic with demands for American residents in the weaker foreign countries—Latin-American evidently—which the United States will not grant in return to their citizens within its borders.

El Universal sees in the address of Mr. Welles stripped, as it says, of its "envoltura verbal" and "aparato doctrinario" the threat to Spanish America of continued military and economic pressure by the United States.

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A more recent editorial from El Universal indicates the Mexican state of mind. It comments upon the silver-purchase agreement and commends in words of highest praise the success of Mexico's Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Eduardo Suarez, who negotiated the transaction. Mr. Suarez' success, it says, was due to the rather novel aspect of his mission. He did not go "to give that Mexico be given," but, on the contrary, "not to give in order that Mexico be not given." That simply does not make sense in merchandizing and may be taken diplomatically with the customary grain of salt; especially since it is said that Mexico had in reserve 35,000,000 ounces of silver ready to offer on the world's market if the United States did not buy.

The remark of Mr. Suarez, with which the editor of El Universal agrees, reveals the political state of mind of Mexico with respect to sovereignty in relations with the United States. This sense of sovereignty has never been stronger. It governs the Mexican State today in its gigantic efforts to merge, harmonize and unify threefold divergent interests: economic dependence upon its northern neighbor; social reconstruction at home; and political hegemony in a new and widening Spanish-American bloc now forming under its leadership.

That is no easy task, but one within the range of possibility. If successful one may look in the future, in spite of disappointments, for accords among the American nations with promise of ratification upon which successive regional accords may progressively build for political stability and popular welfare.